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# **Sub-Saharan Africa Report**

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10 August 1981

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OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., MULTINATIONALS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 pp 40-43

[Interview with Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Luanda, date not specified]

[Excerpt] "Aggressiveness toward Angola is part of the imperialist escalation underway not only against our country but against all those that have chosen the socialist path to socioeconomic development." That is what we were told by Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. The Angolan leader was expressing himself during an exchange of information that took place in Luanda a few weeks ago.

He said: "The fact that the United States favors South Africa merely proves its willingness to support South Africa's racist and terrorist regime by every means in order to impede the pertinent resolutions aimed at decolonizing Namibia and also hinder the implementation of sanctions decreed by the international community."

Is there a connection between that attitude and the increase in the Pretoria regime's acts of aggression against the RPA? The deputy minister answered: "It is natural that with that support, South Africa should feel more encouraged, more free, and more arrogant in its almost daily provocations against the region's sovereign states and particularly against our young people's republic."

Here are the most significant questions and answers from that interview.

Question: How do you analyze the attitude of the new U.S. administration with respect to the problems of southern Africa, particularly in the case of Namibia?

Answer: The American attitude is not news to us. Long before Reagan came to power, we were aware of his statements during the election campaign. They were already arousing some concern in a few countries, particularly those in southern Africa. Since his election, we have seen and heard of attempts to put those intentions into effect.



So the conditions existed on the American side. We also said that as a matter of principle, we would not accept preconditions, an example being the issue of the Cuban presence in our country. When we spoke about the RPA's foreign policy, we were true to our nature in making it clear that we did not know what the United States meant by interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Talking about the Cuban presence in our territory was an attitude indicating interference by the United States in our country's internal affairs.

And to make ourselves even more clear, we asked: why talk about the Cuban presence in Angola as being a situation hindering the establishment of diplomatic relations while trying to ignore the reasons for the arrival of troops from Cuba (and more than that) at a time when we were being doubly invaded by foreign regular armies, not to mention the puppets, who are supported, munitioned, and armed by the United States?

In those circumstances, we appealed as a sovereign state to the international community and the countries with which we have always been linked since the armed struggle for national liberation--as is provided in chapter 51 of the UN Charter. Moreover, we said: why talk about Cuban troops in Angola and not about the Americans at the Guantanamo Base in Cuba? The Cuban troops are here at our request and for reasons that are only too well known (and they will continue to be here as long as we desire it; that is, until the basic reasons for their presence--the threats of aggression against our country--are eliminated and as long as Namibia is not independent).

In Guantanamo, the Americans are there against the will of the Cuban people.

What is happening in relation to the Americans just about everywhere in Europe--in the FRG and Italy, for example? And if that is still not enough, we can put the question another way: why does the United States maintain its relations with Djibouti, which has 4,000 French troops in its territory? Those are some of the questions we asked the U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs.

As far as Angola is concerned, we do not permit any interference, because our independence was won; it was not given to us.

When the circumstances on the American side are eliminated--when the obstacles set up as conditions for those relations are removed--then we will be able to foresee the possibility of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Clark Amendment

Question: In your opinion, what caused the U.S. Congress to reject the Reagan administration's proposal to abolish the so-called Clark Amendment?

Answer: We feel that it was the determination of the African countries in the international forums (the United Nations and the Security Council) and the stands adopted by each of this continent's countries when those maneuvers in relation to Angola became known. The Clark Amendment was preventing the U.S. Chief Executive from having what is called a free hand to support the Angolan puppets--in other words, to destabilize our country.

And incidentally, that was not the only intention. Looking farther ahead, they would be in a position to destabilize all the progressive countries, all the countries



Not long ago Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, visited a few countries in this region. In the specific case of Angola, his visit consisted of putting two questions before us; one concerned the case of Namibia, and the other had to do with the possibility of relations between the United States and the RPA. As far as Namibia is concerned, our position is known: as part of the front line, we hold the same position, and we reaffirmed it to the U.S. assistant secretary. It is that we regard the case of Namibia as one that must be resolved within the framework of the United Nations and by that body and that, in our view, that territory has been under UN jurisdiction since 1966.

It is within that context that the front-line countries, and in this case Angola, support the initiatives by the United Nations and its secretary general to implement Resolution 435 and the plan calling for Namibia's independence. The U.S. intention with respect to that legal body is to revise the resolution so as to set up what Mr Crocker called "a conference of the Lancaster House type." Our response was explicit: we said that Lancaster House dealt with questions involving Zimbabwe, whose administrative situation was totally different from what we find in Namibia.

While Zimbabwe was in a colonial situation, with an administering colonial power--Great Britain--the situation in Namibia is different. Namibia is an international territory under UN jurisdiction, and it is within that context that the legal instruments approved by the international community are considered valid. Those instruments are Resolution 435 and others aimed at bringing about Namibia's independence. We also said that we did not see any possibility of that parallelism, that comparison, or that procedure for a system of decolonization, since Resolution 435 and the plan for Namibia were also part of the agreement by the five Western countries involved in the issue--among them the United States itself. In other words, the United States was a coauthor of the plan and of Resolution 435.

We were also explicit in saying that we took a dim view of U.S. efforts to support the South African regime, which is trying to stall for time and delay the withdrawal of Pretoria's fascist and racist troops from illegally occupied Namibia on the pretext of a revision of the instruments which are currently considered the only valid ones. We also told the U.S. administration's envoy that we were fully supporting the people of Namibia regardless of the consequences for us--whether as part of the front line or because of our own geopolitical position, seeing that we share a frontier (about 1,300 kilometers long) with Namibia. Consequently, we are paying dearly for the fact that we are neighbors of illegally occupied Namibia.

For reasons of principle, we will continue to give our support to and show our indefectible solidarity with the brother people of Namibia, as other brothers in southern Africa and the front-line countries have been doing.

#### U.S.-RPA Relations

Concerning the question of Angola itself, we said that the problem of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Angola was a problem dependent on elimination of the conditions existing on the American side, inasmuch as the foreign policy established by our party and pursued by this ministry makes it clear that we want to maintain relations with every country in the world, provided that universally accepted principles are respected: noninterference in internal affairs, reciprocity of benefits, and all the other well-known principles.

pursuing the socialist option, and all the communist countries--that is the magnitude of the question. Moreover, strengthening the Washington-Pretoria axis requires a viable and legal environment, and the first obstacle to be removed would be that amendment.

The subcommittee in the House of Representatives opposed repeal of the amendment because the reaction from the African countries and the good sense of the European countries prevailed, and as a matter of expediency, the subcommittee was unanimous in opposing that attempt by the U.S. President.

Question: Could it be that the U.S. multinationals having economic interests in Angola, specifically in Cabinda's petroleum-producing region, also exerted some pressure to prevent the harassment of the RPA?

Answer: We do not know whether the U.S. economic groups played an important role in the decision. We have neither political nor diplomatic relations with the United States. There are only commercial contacts between the RPA and a few American companies, and that is not the same as having relations between the two governments.

We were sure, for example, that the chairman of the Gulf Oil Corporation had written to President Reagan to express his disappointment at the U.S. Government's intransigence in not recognizing the Government of the RPA. We are maintaining our attitude of vigilance with respect to all the forms of friendly feeling which, fortunately, certainly do exist.

We are not at all surprised that the multinational firms, in order to protect their interests in Angola, might force their government to adopt the most honorable stand.

Question: And now how do you view the development of future relations between the United States and the RPA?

Answer: We do not believe that the fact that it backed down--or that repeal of the Clark Amendment was rejected--means that the United States cannot, by other ways and means that only it knows how to use, attempt or continue to destabilize the progressive countries in our region, particularly Angola and Mozambique.

One way, for example, would be through what we have called the strengthening of the Washington-Pretoria axis, which was one purpose of the visit to the United States by South Africa's minister of foreign affairs and information, Roelof Botha.

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CSO: 4728/57

## DELEGATION FROM LIBERAL SECTION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] A two-man delegation from the European Liberal Democratic Party has been in Luanda since Sunday at the invitation of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples (LAASP) for a 4-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

The delegation from the European Liberal Democratic Party, which was welcomed by LAASP chairman Coelho da Cruz, is constituted by Ulrich Irmer, member of the European Parliament from the liberal and democratic section of the parity committee of the Lome Convention, and Niels J. Haagerup, official spokesman of the liberal group and vice president of the Parliament's political affairs committee.

The members of the European Parliament stated to the press that they are in Angola as representatives of the liberal democratic section of the European Parliament for an exchange of views with Angolan authorities on the Namibia question, the problems in South Africa and economic cooperation between the 9 SADC (Southern Africa Development Cooperation Conference) countries.

During their stay in Angola, the European parliamentarians will discuss with Angolan authorities the possibility of economic cooperation between the EEC and the countries that are not members of the Lome Convention. They will also be received by Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the People's Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge, Central Committee secretary for foreign affairs Afonso Van-Dunem (M'Binda) and LAASP chairman Coelho da Cruz.

The European parliamentarians will leave Luanda on Wednesday for Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

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## CABINDA PETROLEUM OPERATIONS DETAILED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 pp 48-52

[Excerpts] Petroleum is currently the mainspring of Angola's economy--its greatest source of foreign exchange. Compared to other sectors in agriculture and industry, which have been more dependent on various contingencies since 1975, it is the sector that is growing most steadily in the process of national reconstruction.

More than that, it can be said--to paraphrase an Angolan leader--that "it is the only asset Angola has that can provide the funds necessary for development consistent with national independence and the pride of the Angolan people."

With an average daily production of more than 150,000 barrels, Angola occupies fourth place among Africa's petroleum-producing countries. A gradual increase in production has been occurring over the past 4 years: from 49.2 million to 51.7 million barrels per year during the 1978-1979 biennium as a result of the recovery and maintenance work done on the wells in fulfillment of the established programs.

That increase has not, however, brought production up to the 1977 level, when 62.3 million barrels were produced, and the reason has been the drop in production from the wells in the most important basin, which is that in Cabinda. It is from that basin, as well as from the Congo (or Zaire) River and Kwanza basins, that petroleum has been extracted since that natural resource was discovered in Angola in the 1950's. Production first began in 1968.

Although Angola is considered a country potentially rich in hydrocarbons, the reserves that may exist over a large part of the territory are not really known. New fields have been discovered in addition to the basins already mentioned, and the only thing remaining is to drill more wells and evaluate them for field delimitation. However that may be, petroleum is a nonrenewable resource, as we all know. Because of that, Angolan authorities were immediately concerned to take steps to guarantee the rational exploitation of petroleum, as well as exploration for new fields and a determination of the respective reserves. There is a parallel concern to develop other sectors in the country to reduce our dependence on crude oil.

## Better Exploitation of Petroleum

After the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] proclaimed its independence, the oil companies continued to produce but did not explore new areas, and as a result the reserves declined with no guarantee of continuity. As one Angolan technician in the industry put it: "The multinationals followed the procedure of discovering petroleum and then exploiting it immediately." The Angolan Government, acting through the na-



tional enterprise SONANGOL (expansion unknown), now requires more than the simple opening of a well. To put it briefly, "we also want to exploit petroleum, but in the best way possible."

With regard to the multinational operating companies, SONANGOL established methods for controlling their activity. A contract is signed under which the firm makes all the investments, from the stage of exploration through that of production. If no petroleum is discovered within 5 years, the firm must give up the area and is not entitled to recover any of its costs. If there are discoveries, the petroleum can be produced for 20 years, and production is shared between SONANGOL and the foreign firm. The contractor is paid with the petroleum produced, and the quantity gradually decreases as accumulated production increases.

Another feature of control concerns the equipment acquired for activity in Angola. It becomes the property of the state-owned enterprise as soon as it enters the country, but the contractor is entitled to use it and to amortize it.

From what we could learn, the reaction to those measures by the multinationals has generally been positive, and 10 companies have already signed contracts or are in the process of doing so. Another 60 have shown an interest in doing so. The multinational Gulf Oil, for example, with headquarters in the United States, has been operating in Cabinda since before independence. It plans to invest about \$100 million annually during this 5-year period and expects its daily production of 100,000 barrels to double in 2 years.

Most of the crude oil produced in Angola is exported to the United States, the Caribbean, and Spain. There are limitations on sales to several countries because of storage problems. The freezing point of Angolan petroleum is extremely high, and that means it cannot be processed in cold localities or in facilities without heat. Its sulfur content is also higher than normal.

Crude oil is a source of foreign exchange. Its sale and marketing provided Angola with \$442 million in 1979 and \$781 million in 1980. In an effort to break its dependence on crude oil exports, our country is trying to develop other economic sectors within the country. One means of doing this has been refining. Thanks to production at the Luanda refinery (capacity: 1.5 million tons annually), the RPA is self-sufficient in products such as gasoline, gas oil, kerosene (illuminating oil), and jet fuel. Fuel for propeller planes, however, requires more careful preparation and, therefore, more refined technology, and consequently it is imported.

At the same time, Angola annually imports about 41 percent of its butane to satisfy domestic consumption needs because Angolan crude oil is poor in gas products. The medium-term objective is to stimulate the petrochemical industry and produce the processed byproducts of petroleum.

But one of the biggest problems facing Angola is, naturally, the lack of cadres. Angola invested \$699,000 in 1980, compared to \$296,000 the year before, in the training of cadres. The Central Petroleum School in Ngunza trains specialists and production workers. But the greatest shortage is in management cadres capable of dealing with the operating companies. In order to fill the gap, several Angolans have been sent to Algeria, Nigeria, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Yugoslavia, the GDR, and the Soviet Union.

## LOBITO PORT, BENGUELA RAILROAD OPERATIONS REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 pp 57-61

[Excerpts] The port of Lobito and the Benguela Railroad [CFB] are two important poles of development in the Angolan economy. They also have an important role to play in the implementation of an independent development strategy in other African countries regionally. Despite the efforts underway, activity in those sectors has not yet been completely normalized since the disturbances caused by the politicomilitary situation following independence.

Lobito, on the Atlantic coast, is a fine seaport with exceptional conditions for shelter and safety. The bay making up the anchorage has an area of 4.5 square kilometers, and the berthing facilities for oceangoing vessels consist of two quays in an L-shape with a total length of 1,122 meters. Eight ships can come alongside simultaneously for provisioning, loading, and unloading operations.

A third existing quay (the oldest) is used for coastal vessels that provide connections with Angola's other port cities. The port of Lobito is equipped with new and modern equipment: electric cranes, automobile cranes, transporter-stackers, and tractors. It has warehouses and storage dumps with a total covered area of 24,500 square meters. The open area, almost all of which is paved, covers approximately 72,000 square meters, with facilities for the storage of specific merchandise, chiefly bulk ores, outside the port enclosure on land making up the port's expansion zone.

There are also siloes with a capacity of 20,000 tons of cereals and terminals for bulk liquids. One of the basic components of the port is the mechanical complex for moving bulk ores. Following Angola's independence, use of the port fell to very low levels due to maneuvers by internal reactionary forces. Lobito, like other Angolan regions, had been occupied by the FNLA.

The irregular operation of the Benguela Railroad, with which the port is closely linked, also causes disturbances in the flow of international goods. The internal politicomilitary situation affects that railroad, as will be seen below. But the port is operating nonetheless. When we visited Lobito early in May, many workers were busy with the normal operations of loading and unloading national and foreign ships. According to Pestana Bastos, the port's technical director, 593 ships tied up there last year, most of them from North Europe. Last year the port moved 460,000 tons of merchandise. During the first quarter of this year, it handled more than 150,000 tons, and it expects to reach 760,000 tons by yearend.



The technical director also said: "The prospects are encouraging, considering the way the situation in Namibia is moving toward a satisfactory solution." During these years, investments have also been made with an appropriation of about 74 million kwanzas (equivalent to the same amount in meticals) to acquire machinery, spare parts and accessories, a dining hall for the workers, and miscellaneous materials.

One of the most important projects, however, involves port expansion, planned for this year. Construction of a new quay 1,000 meters long will boost the cargo handling capacity from 700,000 to 2 million tons per year. The project also includes construction of an outside wall, railway track, and a container terminal.

#### CFB: Vital for Economic Independence

The Benguela Railroad, which is 1,300 kilometers long, has still not normalized its operations since independence. According to information from Francisco de Melo Sampaio, its general manager and managing director, national traffic has always continued, although with interruptions, providing connections between Benguela, Huambo, Moxico, and Bie provinces. But international traffic (which provides 86 percent of the CFB's revenues) was paralyzed after 13 August 1975.

Although reestablished on 2 April 1979, that traffic is still not operating in the desired way. According to information from CFB management, Zaire has been shipping its ore, although at a very slow pace. This is due not only to the fact that the exporters have not been given sufficient incentive, but also to the difficulties being experienced by the Zaire Railroad as regards traction equipment, rolling stock, and fuel. Zambia has not yet begun shipping its merchandise, despite promises to do so. Imports have not been revived for either country.

There are still security problems along the right of way, chiefly on a few sections in Benguela, Huambo, and Moxico provinces. Francisco de Melo Sampaio said: "Sabotage is still occurring with some frequency, and it requires that greater care be taken. It also causes human damage (sometimes) and material damage (always)." Such actions are the work of groups left over from UNITA's counterrevolutionary groups, which receive support from South Africa.

But that does not stop Angolan determination to restore normal service all along the line. In addition to initiatives of a politico-military nature along the line, sizable investments have been made to repair the damage and carry out the railroad's programs. In Kuito, the capital of Bie Province, we watched the departure for Lobito under military escort of two trains loaded with freight (copper) from Zaire.

Inspector Jose da Cunha said: "There is nothing that can stop our determination." The efforts also extend to the acquisition of rolling stock, bridge repair, and the recovery of coaches and telecommunications equipment. One of the most important aspects is, however, the training of cadres. After the exodus of the Portuguese, the CFB had to operate with Angolan personnel that in many cases did not have adequate training. A vocational training center is now operating in Lobito to improve the knowledge of the workers and train future cadres.

## BRIEFS

**UNITA BATTLE CLAIMS--**UNITA has disclosed in a communique that the invading Cuban forces have launched an important offensive against UNITA positions in the province of Cuando Cubango. In this offensive, which began on 17 May 1981, the enemy engaged three FAPLA brigades (about 2,500 men) led by the "Mundo Real" Cuban brigade under Gen Rodrigues Garces, 4 Mig 21, 5 Antonov 26 aircraft and 7 MI 8 helicopters. After 10 days of violent fighting east and west of the city of Menongue, the capital of the province of Cuando Cubango, the forces of the Luanda regime were completely routed. The enemy retreated and the province of Cuando Cubango has remained under the political and administrative control of UNITA. Fifty MPLA soldiers were captured during the fighting; among them is a leader of the brigade in charge of communications; an important stock of military material was also captured: a BTR-152 armored vehicle, 8 88-mm cannons, 4 122-mm mortars, 8 SAM 7 surface-to-air missiles, 7 B 10 cannons, 45 RPG 7 rockets, 12 82-mm mortars, 14 14.5-mm cannons, 25 Polish-manufactured IFA vehicles and 15 STARS East German-made vehicles. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 40 Jul 81 pp 38-39]

**S. AFRICAN CP SECRETARY--**[Dateline indistinct]--The secretary general of the South African Communist Party, Moses Mabhinda, left Luanda on Monday for Paris after taking part in celebration of the South African Communist Party's 50th anniversary. Moses Mabhinda, who is traveling with three members of his party, was seen off at 4 de Fevereiro international airport by Ilidio Machado of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. It will be recalled [words indistinct] at a press conference vehemently criticized the racist regime in South Africa and the multinational companies which, with the backing of international imperialism, are aggravating the state of poverty of the black workers of South Africa. During his stay in Luanda, Moses Mabhinda was received in audience by the MPLA-Labor Party's Secretary for Foreign Relations Afonso Van-Dunem with whom he discussed matters related to the situation in Southern Africa. [Text] [LD281938 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 28 Jul 81]

**DELEGATIONS ABROAD--**Various delegations have left Luanda to participate in international youth camps at the invitation of a number of friendly countries. The delegations are led by members of the party's youth wing. A delegation from Lunda-Norte left for the GDR; delegations from Zaire and Cabinda provinces for Algeria; Moxico, Kwanza-Sul and Luanda delegations for Romania; and finally, delegations from Lunda-Sul and Mocamedes went to the Soviet Union and Hungary respectively. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jul 81 p 2]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CUBA--New projects for the development of the poultry and citrus sectors, as well as the development of corn, rice and other unspecified products' culture were studied during the visit to our country by a delegation from the Cuban special committee for economic cooperation headed by Antonio Vinagre, the official in charge of exports. During the meetings with Angolan officials, various realizations in the field of construction of water treatment and fertilizer plants were reviewed. The Cuban delegation, which remained in Angola two weeks, held talks with a number of national entities, notably with Minister of Health Mendes de Carvalho, the deputy minister of agriculture, the director of the heavy industry department and high officials from the Ministry of Construction. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/77

BENIN

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT ACQUISITIONS--Air Benin has just received its first Twin Otter transport plan from Havilland (Canada). The government of Benin is [also] interested in maritime surveillance aircraft. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jul 81 p 24]

CSO: 4719/220

## REVIEW OF WEST GERMAN ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 Jun 81 pp 8, 2

[Text] A delegation from the West German Ministry of Cooperation headed by the chief of the West and Central Africa department, Dr Erick Ehm, visited Cape Verde from 31 May to 5 June. The purpose of this visit was to review with Cape Verdian authorities the totality of projects of cooperation already implemented and to outline the future program for 1981-1982. The German delegation thus brought to our country the proposal made by the Ministry of Cooperation to the Bundestag. While it has not yet been approved, its adoption should not meet with any difficulties. West German assistance, which is subdivided into financial, technical and foodstuffs categories amounts respectively to 8, 15 and 2.5 million DM, for a total of 25.5 million DM. Within this new total, a number of projects have been agreed upon: the purchase of goods to stabilize our balance of payments, a butane gas bottling plant, the establishment of a fund to study the ports of Fogo and Brava, the purchase of a new ferryboat costing 9 million DM (given the importance to our government of interisland transportation and of the unification of the national territory), the acquisition of spare parts (since the number of vehicles in Cape Verde has risen considerably), the importation of medicines and electrical equipment, which constitutes a heavy burden for our budget. As for technical cooperation, part of the assistance will be used in repairing the INTERBASE trawlers and the rest will go to the Fogo and Brava integrated project and to the S. Jorge plant protection integrated project. Study grants are also included in this type of cooperation.

CSO: 4728/77

## MEETING OF POLITICAL COMMISSIONERS HELD TO IMPROVE PARTY

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 4 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Our comrade, Jean-Michel Bokamba, President of the Organization Department and a member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau in the Congolese Labor Party, presided over a meeting which brought together all the political commissioners from Brazzaville and the nine regional departments. The meeting took place on 3-4 July. According to the decree of the Central Committee and its president, the purpose of the meeting was to find lasting solutions for more effective party organization and functioning at the grassroots levels.

In effect, at the end of the third Special Session (from 27-30 December), the Central Committee, after having complimented the good methods of the Political Bureau's management, [sentence incomplete in original].

Among the many speeches the members listened to during the meeting: first, a speech on territorial administration given by the Minister of the Interior who is also a member of the Political Bureau; then, a speech by the Minister of Public Works responsible for construction activities. Also a Central Committee member, the Minister of the Interior generally regretted, nevertheless, the poor results attained by party departments in the mobilization, formation, and the control of party members. The minister especially criticized the failure of party organisms to take action on pending matters. The Central Committee President also referred to these problems in greater length in his end of the year speech (31 Dec 1980), by analyzing the situation in each department.

Before adhering to the general synthesis ordered by the head of the Organization Department, and following the principle of democratic centralism, the political commissioners dedicated themselves to the examination of all activities within the party organization and operations.

Finally, let us note that the Organization Department foresees a similar encounter with the presidents of the Ministerial Party committees.

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CSO: 4719/117



PROTOCOL AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION WITH GDR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 p 5

[Excerpts] The protocol for a cooperation agreement in the cultural, scientific and technical fields for 1981-1982 between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the German Democratic Republic was signed last Thursday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by comrade Julio Semedo, secretary general of this Ministry and the GDR ambassador in Bissau.

This cooperation agreement envisages the training of professional middle-level and higher cadre and the arrival of German technicians and counselors for cooperation in the fields of higher education, public education, culture, public health, agriculture, forestry, food industry, veterinary medicine, industry, trade, fisheries and artisanal crafts. The program also involves the exchange of films and information, the exchange of scientific and cultural delegations and medical treatment in the GDR.

The signing of the agreement was witnessed by high officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Rural Development, Health and Economic Coordination and Planning.

The East German diplomat reviewed the cooperation between our two countries, parties and governments, stressing that we have now entered a new phase of cooperation.

In turn, comrade Julio Semedo noted that this agreement is part of the policy established between the two countries since the beginning of our armed struggle for national liberation, which is happily continuing today.

CSO: 4728/77

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

**PORTUGUESE CIVIL AVIATION COOPERATION**--The directorate general of civil aviation of Guinea-Bissau and Portugal are planning the training of young Bissauan cadres. During the visit to Lisbon by Mario Mendes, director general of civil aviation, he will hold talks with the Navigation and Airports Agency (ANA) to determine whether a fire safety adviser to train new firefighters could be sent to Guinea-Bissau, as well as two technicians from the directorate general of Portuguese civil aviation to evaluate those air controllers recently trained in Portugal. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 p 2]

**SWEDISH OIL DONATION**--A shipment of approximately 605 tons of edible oil offered by the Swedish government will arrive in Guinea-Bissau on 17 July, the director general of the Ministry of Trade, Marcelino Delgado, informed us. According to him, Sweden made available to Guinea-Bissau a donation in the amount of 2,000 Swedish kronen, which was used by our government for the purchase of the oil, since it was believed that this amount was not sufficient to purchase a large enough quantity of rice to justify the leasing of a ship. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jul 81 p 1]

**JUSTICE MINISTER BACK FROM GDR**--A conference of friendship-with-GDR associations was recently held in Berlin for the purpose of reviewing the activities carried out by these institutions and preparing a new work schedule. The Guinea-Bissau association for friendship with the GDR was represented at this conference by comrade Fidelis Cabral d'Almada, minister of justice. Before returning to our country, the minister of justice visited France and Belgium, where he held talks with a number of officials in the two countries on cooperation issued. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4728/77

BRIEFS

CRASH OF ALPHA JET--One of the Air Force's six Alpha Jet fighters crashed in a village on 9 July killing the pilot. The cause of the crash will be investigated. [Summary] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12 Jul 81 p 7]

JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER--The Japanese deputy foreign affairs minister, Kazuo Aichi, who arrived on 10 July, was received on 11 July by Minister of State Alexis Thierry Lebbe, acting for the minister of foreign affairs. Minister Lebbe praised Japan's assistance to Ivory Coast's development program, specifically the road network, as well as considerable support to maritime projects. Kazuo Aichi then met with Minister of Maritime Affairs Lamine Fadika to discuss the second installment of Japan's contribution to the maritime academy. Fadika said Japan has now contributed 1.2 billion francs CFA, including delivery of a school ship costing an estimated 700 million CFA. Japan is also providing 500 million francs CFA as a share of the technical training equipment for the future academy. Kazuo Aichi noted that the academy will be a regional training center accepting students from throughout francophone West Africa. [Summary] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Jul 81 p 3]

CSO: 4719/223

MOI CALLS FOR RESPECT FOR ESTABLISHED BORDERS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Jul 81 pp 1, 26

[Article by James Kimondo]

[Text] Kigali, Monday. President Daniel arap Moi yesterday advised African countries to respect established borders.

He called for renewed commitment to "recognition of territorial integrity, the sanctity of established borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other States".

The President was speaking at the State banquet given in his honour by President Habyarimana of Rwanda. The following is the full text of the speech:

My dear brother,

Ladies and gentlemen,

This is indeed a memorable occasion, inasmuch as it marks my first visit to the Republic of Rwanda. At the outset, therefore, allow me to convey to you, Mr. President, and the people of your nation, warmest greetings from the Government and people of Kenya.

In the bilateral context, nothing can be more important than regular meetings and discussions between us, at all levels which bear upon political and practical affairs.

It is also very gratifying that this is my first official visit to a member-State since I assumed office as Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. I am sure, Mr. President, that you will agree with me that the recent summit meeting in Nairobi was extremely significant, as related to African prospects and potentials.

But here again, much will depend upon regular contacts with all member countries, so that--together--we can formulate and carry out the necessary programmes for the development of our people and continent.

Having said that, Mr. President, I must express my thanks to you personally, as well as to your Government and people, for the most fraternal welcome accorded to us on arrival here. Speaking as well for my delegation, we have also been highly impressed by arrangements designed to ensure that our visit to the Republic of Rwanda will be both enjoyable and fruitful.

Reaching beyond the protocol associated with cordial relations between sister countries, there is nothing warmer than the atmosphere of true African hospitality.

As another factor of none, my visit follows upon your recent celebration of the 19th anniversary of Rwanda's independence. This gives me welcome opportunity to congratulate Your Excellency on the able and dedicated leadership which you have made so manifest, and to wish this nation every success as you embark upon the 20th year of economic striving and social development.

About two years ago, during your official visit to Kenya, we were able to exchange views on the best means of strengthening ties of friendship and benefits of co-operation between our two republics. While I am here on this occasion, therefore, it might be appropriate to review the progress made in working out agreements, and decide how to deal with any difficulties that might have hampered our objectives. I hope we will, additionally, explore such other practical ideas and projects as might make our future relationship flourish.

It is a matter of particular satisfaction to me that there has been a substantial increase in bilateral trade between Rwanda and Kenya. My officials advise that this healthy trend is likely to be enhanced in the coming years by the trade protocol which I hope we will sign during my visit to your beautiful country.

## Progress

I have also been glad to note the considerable progress made with road and railway improvements, better air services and telecommunications, while successes have also been registered under such headings as training programmes and wildlife management. All these co-operative activities provide convincing evidence of collective goodwill in pursuit of earlier agreements.

But, as always, much still remains to be done. I trust that we will be able to work out, while I am here, how we can deploy available resources more effectively, and open up whole new horizons for mutual co-operation.

Let me emphasise that the Republic of Kenya is always anxious to help neighbouring states, and we have some special sympathy for the problems confronted by any landlocked country.

When we discuss what I called new horizons of collaboration, thousands should not be confined to the valuable, but obvious, fields of communications

and trade. The overall prospect has many dimensions, both with in and outside economic structures and activity. We should endeavour, for example, to co-operate in fields of education and research, under the broadest umbrella of modern science and technology.

There are other concepts as well, of great social significance in our changing world, related to the performance of the mass media, the development of arts and culture, and encouragement of sporting links.

Speaking of a changing world, Mr. President, brings me to the point that Rwanda and Kenya do not live in isolation. We are members of a family of nations of a shrinking planet. And so, our coming deliberations will touch upon regional and international questions important not only to our two States, but to all mankind.

In the modern world of increasing inter-dependence, there is no issue that is too distant or too obscure to be of common concern. All communities now are living upon a web of human inter-relationships, and any tremor at one point can send shockwaves through the entire system. All countries have an equal

stake in global peace and stability, so none can afford to be passive in the face of challenge or injustice, wherever located.

Mr. President, we in Kenya have long advocated, and done our best to promote, the principle and the spirit of good neighbourliness. Indeed, there can be no other foundation underlying peace, stability and progress on a regional scale. This good-neighbour approach is the most vital component of trust and productive co-operation among sovereign States and, in my view, world peace, and can only emerge through adherence to this principle by all countries, poor and rich, large and small.

The founders of the O.A.U. were far-sighted enough to inscribe in its charter many basic tenets of creative association and mutual respect between States.

All of us now should make renewed commitment, individually and collectively, to uphold such critical provisions of the charter as recognition of territorial integrity, the sanctity of established borders, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. It is upon these straightforward and plain principles that so much of the destiny of Africa must rest.

Then there is the afflict, Mr. President, offered by the fact that some parts of our continent are still under oppressive political systems rooted in colonialism and racial discrimination. On the question of Namibia, the position of all member-nations of the O.A.U. is well known.

Africa will never rest until Namibia finally enjoys the right of human dignity in freedom. This must be through the efforts and under the leadership of Swapo, which we recognise as being the only authentic representative of the people of Namibia. Ultimately then, independence of the people of South Africa must come, and those who support the present racist regime must be taught to appreciate that — on this issue — there can be no negotiated compromise.

Of course there are many other more tangible difficulties which beset men — if not all — of the African nations. We continue to be plagued by widespread poverty and hunger, by increasing unemployment, by the energy crisis, and by the worsening terms of trade. These are only examples. The point, however, is that we must all now address ourselves urgently and positively to these problems. And, in my view, rapid and decisive solutions could only be reached through the mechanism of greater co-operation amongst all the African states.

There is no individual country which is strong enough, in terms of resources and capacities to overcome all these problems entirely on its own. But together, collectively, we could certainly exert the material means and human talents needed to combat and subdue this total situation.

However, and very clearly, it is not enough just to possess some ability in theory or on paper. There has to be the political will and resolve to the driving-down, everywhere, leading to co-operation for the high and common good of all Africa. Such political will now is the key resource in our search

for an answer to the whole range of challenges and difficulties.

For too often, African leaders have been faced with a choice between the immediate interests of an individual state and the more distant or longer-term interests of Africa. Regrettably — however understandably — in most cases, the domestic advantage has been preferred. But all of us now must come to understand and be persuaded by what I might call the arithmetic of reality. If any given state apparently surrenders some minimum of national interest, for the overall benefit of Africa, then — in the final analysis — that state and all other states will be better off.

We must learn to accommodate ourselves to the cause of African survival and prosperity. And I would like all our nations — in this spirit — to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and Protocol, really the first meaningful approach to the unlimited potential of true African solidarity and prosperity.

And can we get into the habit of African co-operation, with its mutual trust and confidence fully established, then — as an important side effect — we shall be able to make more effective contributions to the continuous and frustrating dialogue between the Third World and the industrialised nations.

On many issues at present, there can be delay and doubt, because we speak with many different voices. But power recognises power, and when all of Africa can speak with one voice, then the developed world will be confronted with a very different proposition.



Mr. President, broad global attitudes at present, as related to the need for some new economic and social order, are not encouraging. There are still too many classical patterns of thought and relationship. For so long as the majority of members of the human race lack adequate food, clothing and shelter, it would be idle to anticipate any durable world peace.

The uncompromising position of some of the industrialized nations is in itself a threat to stability. And what puzzles me — sometimes — is how they can persist in blinding themselves to the most elementary norms of common sense.

History is full of lessons about poverty and plenty. If you have an equation in which the factor "X" is fire and the factor "Y" is petrol, then adding these together must result in factor "Z", and this can only be explosion. It is only in the interest of all that the world finds a solution to the problem of poverty. No country should be indifferent to it.

Now, Mr. President, I think that on this most pleasant occasion, that is enough in the way of reflection on some bilateral and broader matters. I must reiterate my thanks to you for the welcome we have received and for all this friendly hospitality.

In conclusion, therefore, I ask all present to rise and join me in a toast . . . "To the good health of His Excellency President Habyarimana and the strengthening of brotherly relations between Rwanda and Kenya."



**GREATER KANU PARTY DISCIPLINE IS URGED**

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Kanu: Loyalty and Discipline"]

[Text] Political leadership in Kenya derives from the ruling party Kanu, and, at this point in time, it is pertinent to remind certain people of what is contained in the preamble to the Constitution of Kanu:

"Kanu is both a political party as well as a mass movement. As a political party, Kanu will form the Government and accept the responsibility for leadership and good government of the country. In this role Kanu and all Kanu members must recognise and respond to the problems of nation-building as well as the human and material development of the people and the country. In this role Kanu must be concerned with the need for stability, harmony, the rule of law and respect for law and order. For without these things Kanu will not be able to meet the aspirations of the people.

"Kanu will govern the country through the established structure of the civil service and administration. Kanu's policies will be reflected and implemented in the actions, administration, policies and legislation of the country through the decisions of the Cabinet and Parliament and the establishment of the necessary machinery for consultation and co-operation between the party, the public and the Government.

"Thus, when Kenya has a one-party state, this will remain the free, democratic and voluntary decision of the people of Kenya. The freedoms entrenched in the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya shall continue to guide the Party in its outlook. At the same time the Party shall strive for development of political, economic and social institutions based on the experiences and needs of Kenya.

"While studying with interest any experiments that other countries may be making in these fields,"—and this is important for the purposes of this editorial—"Kanu will firmly reject external interference or foreign ideologies. The interests of Kenya shall always be paramount in the efforts of any Kanu Government.

"On the other hand Kanu, as a mass movement, shall strive for unity and understanding among all the people of Kenya—breaking down tribal, linguistic and racial and cultural barriers. It will be the responsibility of leaders of Kanu to educate all the people of Kenya to appreciate the need to build a nation out of the sovereign state.

The Kanu constitution further says that the achievement of independence "creates for all Kenya people the opportunity to work unfettered for the creation of a Democratic Kenya founded upon the concept of African Socialism".

In this democracy, "there will be no place in Kenya for discrimination by race, tribe, belief or any other manner. The personal rights and safety of all and of their property will be protected."

The preamble concludes by saying that "whatever your station in life—man or woman, literate or illiterate, public servant or peasant, businessman or worker, every Kanu member--indeed every Kenyan--has a duty to promote these ideals. Only along this road can we maintain our independence in pride. The alternative would not be worth preserving and our past struggle against colonialism would stand betrayed."

It is quite clear from this preamble that anyone chosen by Kanu to contest an elective office cannot be a Fascist or a Communist, for example. This would be in breach of the "Pledge of Loyalty" that all contestants for political office in Kenya sign before they are approved as candidates.

In this they pledge to "remain loyal to the President and the Party; give full support to the Constitution and Manifesto of the Union and the unity of all the citizens of Kenya; give full support to the policies of the Kanu Government; and in all things adhere to the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya."

His Excellency the President, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, was therefore justifiably angry on Tuesday with some Members of Parliament and some other leaders who persistently mislead wananchi by claiming that they are championing the cause of the poor without showing what they have done for the people.

They are the very same people "who would like to see the country aping foreign ideologies". They are also the same people who would like to ship up racial animosity, and, if one looked closely enough, tribal animosity.

Incitement by such people has led to a situation where students in schools and the University of Nairobi have resorted to riots and destruction.

The only credentials that these people have are to keep reminding the public of their detention for previous political activities. They are taking advantage of the people's admiration and respect for those who were detained for fighting for independence, to claim the same status.

All these activities are contrary to the Kanu Constitution and the Pledge of Loyalty that these individuals signed in order to be allowed to represent the people in various political levels.

It is quite clear that indiscipline exists among some members of Kanu who hold elective offices. It is time for the Party to act and restore discipline.

**LIBYA'S Demeanor OAU ATTITUDE IS CHALLENGED**

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Libya Insults Black Africa"]

[Text] Most members of the O. A. U. reluctantly agreed to the hosting of next year's summit meeting of the organisation in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, in order to maintain African unity.

Many did so despite the blatant intervention of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi--the Libyan Head of State--in the internal affairs of other member countries, in violation of the O. A. U. Charter.

It must be repeated that there was no consensus in the decision to hold the summit in Tripoli; rather it was the fact that only 14 states voted at 4 a. m. in the morning, and the recognition that Africa could not afford to be divided in view of the enormous problems that face the world today.

But even before the ink was dry on the final O. A. U. resolution in Nairobi last month, Libya was already gloating about being "the star of the O. A. U., the big winner in the summit" and saying that the majority of African countries did not see any wrongs or subversions in Libya's policies in Africa.

We did not then know that worse was still to come. According to a memorandum which has surfaced in Nairobi, Libya has no intention of making the next summit an opportunity for promoting African unity. It will be, for her, an opportunity to impose her will on other sovereign member nations of the O. A. U. and orchestrate the personality cult of Gaddafi.

One of the cardinal principles of the O. A. U. Charter is non-interference in the internal affairs of member states and respect for each others' territorial boundaries... But according to Libya, this does not mean that "the purity of the Brother Colonel's (Gaddafi) teachings" must be stopped from benefiting all Africa. This includes, no doubt, intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and the aggressive moves that Libya has made against other Sahel countries as a proxy of the Soviet Union.

As Africans, we must vehemently protest against the assertion contained in the Libyan memorandum that there are member states of the O. A. U. that have a "lack of political and social development through the influence of the cultural backwardness that afflicts much of Africa".

We protest the arrogant statement by Libya that there are sovereign O. A. U. member states that "must be compelled to accept the leadership of those who are fitted to lead", especially if the leadership will come from the K. G. B. through Gaddafi.

More strongly we protest the demeaning attitude that the Libyan Government has taken by asserting that "the 1982 O. A. U. summit will take place in a greatly different atmosphere from the summit that has just ended in Nairobi". This is particularly hurting to Kenyan people who went to great lengths to make this year's summit a success, which most international observers say it was.

Perhaps what will hurt Africans most, is the statement that "the delegates of the guest-states of Black Africa will be required to rise to the enlightened and progressive political and cultural level they will find in Tripoli."

"Rise" because we are low? "Enlightened" because we are unenlightened? "Progressive" because we are retrogressive? Is this surely African unity?

Apart from introducing a racial element into the affairs of the O. A. U., the statement implies that Black Africa--in contradistinction to, say, European or Arab societies--is uncultured and unenlightened. Surely such remarks are unworthy of a government that intends to play host to other countries on a basis of equality, and a downright insult to whichever Heads of State intend to attend the summit.

Libya has gone as far as to issue implied threats to the leaders who are scheduled to go to Tripoli by saying that "in this stimulating revolutionary atmosphere they must be determined to work together unanimously under the guidance of Chairman Brother Colonel (what a mouthful) Muammar Gaddafi".

The implication is that they must accept Gaddafi's views without question. The other implication is that unless they comply with Gaddafi's concoctions contained in his Green Book they will be regarded as counter-revolutionary and will be dealt with in a revolutionary manner.

Unless Libya changes her attitude towards the O. A. U. and stops believing that oil wealth and K. G. B.-inspired subversion will buy her anything, there seems little point in going to Tripoli.

CSO: 4700/268



## COPTER CRASH KILLS TWO ARMY OFFICERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jul 81 p 20

[Text] TWO Kenya Army officers were killed when their helicopter crash-landed.

The 500MD Hughes Helicopter hit electric cables and crash-landed in the Kangundo training area of Machakos District on Wednesday.

The two are Second Lt. Swaleh Mbarak Ali, 21 and Lt. Stephen Njoroge, both of the 50th Air Cavalry Unit of army Embakasi.

Second Lt. Mbarak Ali was buried with full military honours yesterday at the Kikowani cemetery, Mombasa.

The officers were said to have been on a training mission over the Kangundo training area. The accident took place at 9.41 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

The funeral was attended by thousands of mourners, including Mombasa Mayor Rajab Sumba.

The Chief of General Staff, General J.K. Mulinge, in a message, read on his behalf by Lt.-Col. Thigah, said he had learnt of the death of the officers with great shock.

Gen. Mulinge's message said the officers had died in the service of the country. He said their death was a loss to the whole country.

The Army Commander, Maj.-Gen. Mohammed, said Lt. Ali was greatly admired by fellow officers in the unit. On behalf of the 50th Air Cavalry Unit, Lt.-Col. Kitundu, in a message read

by Maj. Abdilahi Omar, said the young officer was hardworking, obedient and liked by all his colleagues.

Lt. Ali was not married. He received his early education at Seruni Primary School and Alidina Viam High School, Mombasa, before joining the Army Air Force Unit on March 31, 1980.

Attempts to get more details on the cause of the accident were fruitless yesterday. An official of the Directorate of Civil Aviation said they were not aware of the incident.

The official advised the NATION to get in touch with the Air Force. "But I doubt if they will tell you anything since the matter is classified. We deal with civil cases," he said.



## RADIO HELPS KNIT NOMADS INTO SOCIAL FABRIC

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Jul 81 p 11

[Article by Irma Allen]

[Text] "HOW did Hon. Adichareh get in that box? I want to talk to him."

"So the plants here are different than in other parts of Kenya?"

"How many goats will it take to buy a radio?"

THESE are a few comments made by nomadic people in northern Kenya, after listening to the first of a series of environmental radio programmes launched this month by Unesco's Integrated Project in Arid Lands, (IPAL) and introduced by Hon. Adichareh, Assistant Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources, (and with support from Unep and various governments).

Since 1976, at the invitation of the Kenya Government, IPAL has been carrying out ecological research into the causes and effects of desertification in arid lands, in an area of northern Kenya 22,500 sq. km. situated between Mt. Kulal on the west and Marsabit on the east.

This area is the home of the larger part of the Rendille people, who are traditionally nomadic pastoralists. The rainfall there is so low and variable that it is not possible to cultivate crops. For generations, the Rendille have lived as nomads, subsisting on their herds of camels, sheep and goats, and moving with them seeking forage and water.

But life is changing. In recent years, two changes, in particular, are taking place simultaneously and are accelerating overgrazing and excessive tree cutting, and leading to desert encroachment.

First, there has been an overall increase in the human and livestock populations.

Secondly, people — with their livestock — are tending to settle around a few boreholes and wells. These concentrations primarily offer security from inter-tribal raiding, and they also become sites for shops, medical facilities, schools, and outlets for famine relief. Unfortunately, these settlements become the centres of increasingly widening circles of denuded land, as the people graze their animals and cut down trees for building their "bomas".

For the past four years, IPAL scientists have been collecting data, and building a comprehensive picture of the area with studies of climate, water distribution, soils, vegetation, wildlife, domestic livestock, traditional management practices, history, and socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the people. The work has been planned not only as a scientific enquiry into changes in an arid zone ecosystem, but also to seek modifications and possible alternatives to existing practices which could enable degraded grazing lands to recover.

The present phase of the project, while still primarily a scientific study is more action oriented, with emphasis on human ecology and on education and training. IPAL's results are

being disseminated by publications, training and demonstrations, and the data and experience accumulated here in Kenya will also be made available to other countries with similar problems of desertification.

From the beginning, the scientists have endeavoured to keep close touch with the nomadic pastoralists — their problems, aspirations, values, and the complex adaptations they have made in order to survive in a harsh environment. The introduction of livestock and rangelands management (which is imperative if desertification is to be halted) will require changes in lifestyle, and these will only be made with the full co-operation of the people concerned.

For this reason, it is important that the nomadic pastoralists are aware of the problem of desertification, of their own impact on the environment, of alternative measures to improve productivity of the herds, etc. As can be expected, communication with people on the move is a problem in such a remote area.

The Rendille radio programmes form part of the educational and public relations component of the study. Primarily they are an attempt to see whether radio is an effective way to communicate with the Rendille nomadic pastoralists. The programmes are designed to create awareness of environmental problems, i.e. desertification, and to acquaint the Rendille with the work of IPAL, introducing suggested measures, based on project findings, which may improve the quality of their nomadic life.

Another aim is to motivate people to conserve resources, and to realise the need for land management policies. It is hoped that the programmes will also provide a forum for exchange of ideas.

Since most of the few radios already in the study area were found around the settlements, in schools and shops, a number of radios have been placed in "Manyattas" (Nomadic camps) in an effort to reach more people who are on the move. In some of these cases, chiefs are acting as custodians of the radios, and adult educators in the area assist IPAL field assistants to evaluate the radio programmes and to answer questions and lead discussion after each programme. So this is truly a co-operative venture.

The first few programmes included interviews with local people - herd owners, chiefs, a headmaster, . . . to show how people interact with their environment, and to point out common problems regarding the use of resources. A few programmes are concerned with how people obtain knowledge, and how studies may help find solutions to problems. There are also programmes, specifically concerned with topics of interest to nomads such as water, trees, soil, camels, cattle, etc., for which the scientists provide input.

The series is being broadcast via V.O.K. on National Service on Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m. and on Fridays at 7.45 p.m. and is

titled "Unesco Iiraaha" (a Rendille expression which indicates that Unesco is accompanying the nomads in their moves).

At the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Africa held in Cameroon last year organised by Unesco, and attended by 28 African member states, the delegates stressed the importance of the role of the media to serve national development, particularly the development of education.

Communication with rural people was also seen as an important way of integrating them into the national mainstream. Opening the conference, the Director General of Unesco, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow emphasised Unesco's commitment "to foster improved use of the mass media for the advancement of all peoples, particularly in the fields of education, science and culture, and to help bring about a truly free and balanced flow of information, both internationally and within each region and society."

In the arid lands of northern Kenya, IPAL is happy to be a small part of this effort.

CSO: 4700/268

## BREAD, MEAL PRICES SHOOT UP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prices of maize meal, bread and wheat flour have shot up.

The announcement was made in the KENYA GAZETTE and takes immediate effect.

The price of a two-kilo packet of maize meal has gone up by -/70, a two-kilo packet of wheat flour by -/50, and a 500-gramme loaf of bread by -/15. Nairobi residents will now pay 4/90 for a two-kilo packet of maize meal while those in Kwale will pay 5/15, Turkana 5/35; Kiambu 5/15; Bungoma 4/75; Marsabit 5/70; Isiolo 5/55; Nakuru 4/70; Nyeri 5/-; Kisumu 4/70; and Mombasa 4/90.

The higher prices came four weeks after the Budget. The last increases in maize meal, wheat flour and bread was announced in September last year.

KENYA GAZETTE legal notice 102 of July 7, says a 250-gramme loaf of bread will now cost 1/10, a -/10 rise, a 500-gramme loaf will cost 2/15, a kilogramme 4/30 and a 1 1/2-kilo loaf for 6/45.

## Bread

Prices of brown bread are 1/05 for 250 grammes, 2/05 for 500 grammes, 4/10 for a kilo loaf and 6/15 for a 1 1/2-kilo loaf.

High-protein bread will cost 5/10 for 250 grammes and 10/15 for 500 grammes.

Scones will also cost more. A dozen weighing 600 grammes will cost 2/10 and the maximum retail price per scone will be -/20 for ordinary scones and 3/25 for enriched scones.

Wheat prices per two-kilo packet are: Nairobi 6/50; Kwale 6/65; Lamu 6/90; Garissa 6/50; Mandera 6/70; Meru 6/90; Machakos 6/65; Kakamega 6/60; Kisumu 6/60, Elgeyo-Marakwet 6/60 and Murang'a 6/65.

Prices of unpacked whole maize also went up. Millers in the Nairobi and Mombasa areas will now pay 147/55 per 90 kilos. Prices announced for other areas range from 140/35 to 150/35.

New prices of whole maize bought from wholesalers' depots in bags range from 153/55 to 168/55 per 90 kilos. Retail prices of whole maize weighed and packed by a trader now range from 1/80 to 2/35 per kilo.

Maizemeal covered in the price increase includes grade 1 sifted maizemeal.

CSO: 4700/268

## BRIEFS

**LAW OF SUCCESSION**--The Law of Succession, enacted in 1972, became operational on July 1, 1981, Legal Notice No. 93, signed by Attorney-General J. K. Kamere, says. Legal Notice No. 94, to be read together with Legal Notice No. 93 says: "In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Law of Succession Act the Attorney-General declares that Part J of the Act shall not apply to: (a) agricultural land and crops thereon or (b) livestock in the various districts set out below West Pokot, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kajiado, and Narok." The controversial law was recommended by an 11-man commission led by former National Assembly Speaker Humphrey Slade. The commission was appointed by the late President Jomo Kenyatta. The commission was charged with seeking a uniform code of succession law to apply to all people in Kenya. It sought to replace such diverse laws as the African Customary Law, the Koranic Laws for the Muslim Community and the Hindu Customary Laws for people's of Indian ancestry. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jul 81 p 4]

**MUSLIM OBJECTION TO LAW**--The Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims has strongly objected to the enforcement of the Law of Succession which became operational on July 1, 1981. The council's secretary for youth affairs, Mr. Mursal A. Mvera, said in a press release the enforcement of "this controversial law is being objected in the strongest possible terms by Kenya Muslims in the sense that there shall be no substitution for the Holy Quran". He said the Law of Succession had been in abeyance for nearly a decade "as everyone feared to touch that hot potato". "The Attorney-General, who is also a church elder, has really injured the Muslims, but nothing will divert the Muslims from the Islamic law of inheritance." The Law of Succession was enacted in 1972 and it became operational on July 1, according to Legal Notice No. 93 signed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Joseph K. Kamere. The controversial law was recommended by an 11-man commission led by former National Assembly Speaker Sir Humphrey Slade. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jul 81 p 3]

**NO COMMENT ON OIL**--Relevant officials could not be reached to comment on the allegation that there was a looming crisis within the oil industry in which both services and jobs were threatened due to the pricing of petroleum products. Many dealers of petroleum products, especially in Nairobi, claim they no longer receive adequate supplies to sustain business. They claimed that the profit margins allowed for most the petroleum products no longer justified the business. Efforts to get comments from the Energy Minister, John Okwary, failed because the Minister was outside Nairobi and could not be reached by telephone, the "STANDARD" was told from the Minister's Nairobi house. There was no answer from the house of the PS in the Ministry, Mr. David Mwiraria. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Jul 81 p 3]



**KILINDINI FACE-LIFT**--The port of Mombasa will soon have three giant gantly cranes for loading and off-loading container units from ships and six cranes for handling container units from the port container depot to the new container stacking depot which is located next to the container yard. This was disclosed over the weekend by the Managing Director of Kenyan Ports Authority, Mr. Jonathan Mturi, when he was receiving the new French Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Roger Duzer, at the authority's headquarters at Kilindini Port. Mr. Mturi, who was accompanied by the deputy Managing Director of the Kenya Cargo Handling Services (K. C. H. S.), Mr. Chris Wambua, and the K. C. H. S. Operations Manager, Mr. Aggrey Amon was told by Mr. Duzer that the three giant cranes, which will be bigger than the present one, would be given by France as a part of continued French aid to Kenya. The French Ambassador was accompanied by his Commercial Attache Mr. R. Dussere, French Counsel in Mombasa, Mr. J. Salzani, who is also the representative of Compagnie Generale Maritime (French Line) in Africa, and the French Military Attache, Captain P. Baratte. The port chief added, however, that the port's container depot was capable of handling about 300,000 container units, an equivalent of about five million tons of cargo, a year without any visible congestion at the depot. Mr. Mturi said that all the old cranes would soon be placed with new ones. [Text] [Article by Andy Nyagah] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Jul 81 p 32]

**DRUG FIGHT IN SCHOOLS**--The Secretary-General of the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), Mr. Ambrose Adeya Adongo, has called on parents to fight drug and alcohol abuse among students, a practice he said was spreading fast. Speaking in Kakamega when he delivered a public lecture on the topic "Education in the 'Eighties'" on Friday, Mr. Adongo said teachers' efforts alone could not stop the destruction caused by alcohol and drug abuse. Although drug abuse had been prevalent in urban schools, it was spreading into rural areas creating the urgent need to eliminate it from our society completely, he said. Mr. Adongo said schools should be transmitters of the nation's rich cultural values to the future generations and teachers should therefore be aware of inculcating cultural values while in the classrooms. He called on the Government to consider the possibilities of teaching Kiswahili language right from Standard One, adding that since Kiswahili has been declared our national language it will definitely be the medium of instruction in schools in the future and should be developed to the highest standards possible. The Secretary-General attributed unemployment to the lack of relevant education especially in developing countries, saying that 65 per cent of educated young people aged between 20-24 years are finding themselves unemployed or under-employed partly because of the lack of a well-planned education system. He said although forty per cent of teachers were women, there was need to give equal chances to both sexes in the field of education and expressed his concern at the number of women teachers working in different organisations such as K. N. U. T. Heads Association and others. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Jul 81 p 2]

**KEROSENE SHORTAGE IN NAKURU**--The town of Nakuru is facing a shortage of kerosene for lamps. Many townsmen have been looking all over for it without any success. Since last week Nakuru has been without kerosene and people from nearby areas have been pouring into Nakuru looking for oil and finding none. Crowds of people have come from places like Dundori, Njoro and Eldama Ravine with containers for kerosene but they haven't managed to get so much as one drop of oil. One person who had come some distance in search of oil said she had been in Nakuru for three days looking for oil without any luck. [Text] [Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 20 Jul 81 p 4]

## BRIEFS

**AGREEMENT WITH WEST GERMANY**--A M20.5 million and technical aid agreement was signed last week in Bonn, West Germany, at a three-day Bilateral Negotiations between the Government of Lesotho and the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement was signed by Lesotho's Minister of Finance and Planning, Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, and the Federal Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mr. Olfergeld. Thirty-six scholarships have been awarded to the Lesotho Government as part of the agreement. Six of these will be available immediately for pilot training and the rest in two year's time. Some M5.7 million of the aid will be used for the installation of the earth satellite station at Thoteng-ea-Moli, the construction of the Roma--Panabanta road and a study of the Jordana Water Scheme. About M5 million will go towards technical development which includes improvement of the national transport services, the Basic Agricultural Services Programme (BASP), and Commercial Training Institute (CIT) and water supply projects. The last Bilateral Negotiations were signed two years ago in Bonn. [Excerpt] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 10 Jul 81 p 1]

**TAIWAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION**--The head of one of the largest industrial groups in the Republic of China and Chairman of the Chinese National Federation of Industries (C. N. F. I.), Dr. T. S. Lin, who led a goodwill mission to Lesotho undertook to assist Lesotho in her industrial development efforts aimed at establishing new industries in the country and creating jobs for the people. This follows a three-day official visit to Lesotho by a ten-man fact-finding mission of the Federation from Wednesday to Friday last week. Dr. Lin, who is also the first Honorary Consul-General of Lesotho in Taipei, is in addition, Chairman of Tatung Company. The Managing Director of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (L. N. D. C.), Mr. Sam Montsi, said the possibility of a joint venture in radio assembly with the Radio Corporation of Taiwan and Tonyum was also discussed. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 3 Jul 81 p 5]

**DANISH AID OFFICIAL**--The Under-Secretary in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is also the Director of Project Administration for the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Dr. Kaj Baagoe ended a five-day visit here last Wednesday, following several meetings with Government officials. The DANIDA Director, also visited the new Qacha's Nek Hospital and the Africa Hall at the National University, Roma. Both projects were financed by the Danish Government. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 3 Jul 81 p 2]

**REASON FOR PARLIAMENT ADJOURNMENT**--The Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. J. T. Kolane, last week discounted claims that parliament was dissolved in order that members may prepare for the forthcoming referendum to determine whether or not

elections should be held. Speaking in an interview with LESOTHO WEEKLY, Mr. Kolane said that the recent adjournment was in line with the normal procedures which allow for recess whenever parliamentary business on motions and bills has been completed. Last year parliament went into recess on June 30. [Excerpt] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 3 Jul 81 p 2]

**SOUTH AFRICAN SPYING OPERATION**—The Government has long been aware of the operations and contacts of South African Spymaster Gerald Ludi, some of whom are important personalities, in the country, according to a Radio Lesotho commentary last week. The commentary was in response to a South African Sunday Express front page story on June 28, headed "SA Spymaster confesses." The spymaster referred to in the article was said to be Mr Ludi code named Secret Agent Q-018. Spymaster Ludi repeatedly ventured into black Africa and found his way into the corridors of power in some states. He used different identity and travelling documents. He also recruited and set up a network of male and female intelligence agents, many of whom were powerful and senior government officials. The commentary said that the names of the contacts, which are being withheld until their announcement at an opportune time, should not be unduly delayed. It also urged that the Basotho should be wary of spying activities by South Africa and other countries. [Excerpts] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 10 Jul 81 pp 2, 6]

CSO: 4700/259

## POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE REORGANIZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] By a decree of the Council of Ministers, the Directorate of Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Services (CTT) has been abolished. Three state enterprises for the postal and telecommunications sector have been established to replace it. They are Mozambique Telecommunications, the Mozambique Postal Service, and Philately.

The activity of the CTT, now abolished, was based on an organic structure of the colonial type that was totally divorced from the needs of the postal and telecommunications sector in a modern socialist state.

In order to respond positively to the growing demand resulting from Mozambique's overall development, it was ordered that the CTT be abolished and replaced by two state enterprises. Their main purpose will be the planning, establishment, and operation of public telecommunications services as well as postal and telegram service.

The enterprise known as Mozambique Telecommunications is responsible for establishing and operating the national and international public telephone and telex service, leasing the respective lines, and carrying radio and television broadcast signals.

For its part, the recently established Mozambique Postal Service is responsible for accepting, transporting, and distributing correspondence, parcels, and postal money orders, as well as telegrams. The Mozambique Postal Service is also responsible for operating the payment and collection service, printing and selling stamps and other forms of postage, and establishing and exploiting postage meters.

A decree was issued on the same date establishing the Philatelic and Numismatic Enterprise (EE-FILATELICA [State Enterprise-Philately]). Its purpose is to promote and market, both inside the country and abroad, postage stamps and coins for philatelic and numismatic purposes.

These newly announced measures are thus a response to the need to build up a truly national telecommunications network, which is indispensable to the achievement of this decade's social and economic objectives.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH GRENADA--The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Grenada have decided to establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level under an agreement in New York signed on 27 July 1981. Jose Carlos Lobo, the Mozambique permanent representative to the UN, signed on behalf of the Mozambique Government and Ambassador Caldwell Taylor signed for Grenada. [Text] [KA300804  
Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Jul 81]

CSO: 4728/80



COMMISSION TO SET UP DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ADOPTS REPORT

Niamey SAHEL HENDU in French 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Kailow: "A New Man Must Come Into Being"]

[Text] Last Friday, the National Commission to set up the Development Company unanimously adopted the synthesized report on the work of the various sub-commissions. By this adoption, the National Commission has creditably carried out the first phase of its mandate in accordance with the objectives which were allotted to it by decree No 76-165/PCMS of 29 October 1979 establishing National Commission for setting up the Development Company in Niger.

Article II of the Decree defines the two main objectives of the commission which, on the one hand, is to define an appropriate framework for a policy of rapid, consistent and harmonious development and on the other hand, to set up new institutions based on the efficient participation of all social classes.

Article IV of the decree stipulates that the National Commission to set up the Development Company shall organize its work within a time limit not to exceed 2 years.

The Commission completed its work 15 months later, after having scoured the country from east to west, from north to south, while accumulating the most information possible on what our people wish and think.

Meetings held in large towns, villages and encampments made it possible to find out about Nigerien realities. To simplify the task, they set up six sub-commissions: the sub-commission responsible for cooperative movements, the sub-commission for the formation and organization of motivation activity through the samaria, the sub-commission for administrative organizations, the social welfare sub-commission, and the syntheses sub-commission.

These sub-commissions are to reveal all the ills from which our people are suffering and to make specific proposals to the government. Among others, these ills are the taboos which constitute elements blocking and slowing down progress, attitudes which must be changed in order to adjust them to current events, the rural exodus which is depopulating our villages to the advantage of the big towns or the coast, the administration where the "current does not flow" from top to bottom and from the bottom to top, and finally the lack of any training and supervision for our youth.

To take up this challenge, the Development Company has as its main support the development cooperatives and the samaris whose national executive office has just been set up. These two main branches are to come into being at the grass roots that is to say, in the village, going to canton, arrondissement, department and national level.

The framework for consultation, dialogue and participation will make it possible for all Nigeriens to take part in decision making, up to now conceived of and formulated by the central level. This is a real innovation which is to involve all Nigeriens.

Each Nigerien is therefore to consider himself as a real craftsman because it is within the framework of this society in which he will have to work out his own future.

BB70

CSO: 4719/116

## SUCCESS OF WELL DRILLING, IRRIGATION NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Sinking of Wells and Redevelopment"]

[Text] The visit which Col Seyni Kountche recently made to Maradi, Madarounfa and Konni, focused primarily on the water problem: ground water and underground water, for this is one of the crucial problems with which we are faced.

First of all, underground water because it is a question of sparing the flourishing town of Maradi and its industrious people the distressing breakdowns and shortages of water which they have been experiencing for some time. Also underground water because, as was the case in Liptako and in Damagaram Mounio, it was a question of conquering the region's substratum and to provide the numerous villages of the Madarounfa district with its serviceable wells. The head of state was able to ascertain that for the town of Maradi, the water problem from now on has been relegated to the realm of unpleasant memories. In fact, the state has drilled two more wells and the townspeople have sunk five wells thus making this town pass from a shortage to a surplus of water.

The president of the Supreme Military Council [SMC] has also ascertained the good working order of the wells drilled in 30 villages of Madarounfa arrondissement. Of the 55 well sinkings, 39 have been successful, thereby satisfying the needs of a considerable number of villages. Unfortunately, there is no other solution for these villages in which the well drillings were a failure but to resort to initiative and solidarity by initiating, if necessary, regroupments of villages. The state, for its part, by releasing the funds necessary for drilling the wells with the proper techniques in the substratum, has once more shown its availability and determination to solve the water problem. Now, therefore, an extensive rural area has been supplied with water; its people and particularly the women have been spared the long and arduous trek for water; it was they who carried by hand water in abundance and of good quality. This is the place to thank the Federal Republic of Germany for its admirable cooperation regarding one of the vital sectors of our national life.

Secondly, ground water because one of our concerns has always been the mastery of our surface waters, and in particular, the construction of dams and irrigation installations. Galmi has thus been provided with a dam which is supplying a reservoir of 6 million cubic meters of water, making it possible to supply

initially 250 hectares of irrigable land. Likewise, work to develop more than 1,000 hectares on the outskirts of Konni will start soon, thus giving the people of this area a total of 2,300 hectares of land for various crops.

For the people of the villages concerned, the question now is to make their parcels of land produce a profit; of farming their parcels effectively and enthusiastically, for it would be inconceivable to allow these plots attained at enormous cost to run wild or to be poorly farmed. There would be no question of allowing our fellow-countrymen, who have the privilege of making use of this developed land, to turn away from it, at the risk of slowing down later development and putting our country back at the mercy of poverty and food shortages. As a matter of fact, it is unnecessary to repeat that our food self-sufficiency and security, depend primarily on the produce of our land produce and that we must obtain the most possible from these promising lands. The present cost of food products derives from them, and to inspire us to toil and foresight.

8870

CSO: 4719/116

# FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL PARTY PACTS

## Top-Level Talks

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa]

[Text] **S**WIFT political manoeuvres have been set in motion following the break-up of the NPN-NPP accord.

Dependable political sources in Lagos confirmed that, soon after the NPN announced its decision to break the accord with immediate effect, top-level talks were held by the NPN top partyman with President

Shagari at the State House, Ribadu Road.

According to the sources, the central theme of the talks was the fate of NPP ministers.

"The final decision to remove or retain the ministers rests squarely on the President who, under the Constitution, is empowered to appoint any person of his choice as a minister", the sources added.

On the NPP side, it was gathered that a series of secret meetings were held both in Lagos and Enugu to deliberate on the reaction of the NPN to the six months' notice it gave for the termination of the accord.

As at yesterday, some of the NPP leaders were reported to have left for Nsukka for consultations with the NPP national leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Ovwelle of Ovwelle.

Several NPP ministers, however, went about their normal government jobs yesterday

despite the call by the NPN asking them to resign honourably following the break-up of the accord.

Unnary calm and anxiety prevailed in several ministries, headed by NPP ministers.

Informed sources disclosed last night that intense lobbying was mounting to prevail on the President to spare the NPP ministers and board members.

But the "situation is uncertain", a source said.

At the NPN national secretariat in Lagos yesterday, NPN chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, and his top aides held closed-door meeting which lasted several hours.

Chief Akinloye declined Press interview, but the NPN acting national publicity secretary, Chief Abiola Ogundokun, could not say how

long the NPP ministers would remain in the cabinet.

Chief Ogundokun, however, made it clear that the retention or removal of NPP ministers was an "executive responsibility."

Asked whether NPN would accept decamped NPP ministers and other officials, Chief Ogundokun stated: "They are all welcome".

He said the "NPN is for all Nigerians, adding that it is the only political party with a geographical spread in all the 19 states of the country".



## PRP Faction, NPP Merger

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A SECTION of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), is to fuse into the Nigerian People's Party (NPP). It has been reliably gathered.

A dependable NPP source told the Daily Times at Nnewkha that the merger agreement was concluded and signed at the Oshilei Haven residence of Dr. Nasir Ahmad Ziaur Rahman last week during the visit of the Kano State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi.

The source said that the PRP members felt that they had not enough base to stand on their own as a party.

They also felt that their fortunes would best be safeguarded in the NPP.

It was further gathered that they felt misled on the Kano State impeachment exercise by the UPN which advised former Governor Balarabe Musa not to appear or defend himself before the impeachment panel.

The source also disclosed that a new alliance agreement had been concluded between the UPN, the GNPP and the enlarged NPP.

This agreement, the source added, led to the decision by the NPP at the week-end, to give notice of its intention to pull out of its accord agreement with the NPN.

The source said that the NPP accepted alliance with the UPN, because of its fear of being swallowed up by the NPN, especially when its national leader, Dr. Asikwa, retires from active partisan politics.

But the source hinted that the alliance might cost the NPP some of its fortunes "as the majority of the Ibos dread to have any dealings with Chief Awolowo."

It added that the NPP was employing every tactics to keep members of its hierarchy who are

sceptical about the alliance and are likely to decamp from the party.

## NPP Statement Criticized

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria (NPN) has described Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya's statement on the immediate termination of the accord as most unfortunate.

In a statement signed by the party's acting publicity secretary, Chief Abiola Ogun-dahun, the party said that the statement of the NPP chairman was

not only pregnant with innuendoes but smacked of the mercenary politics which the NPP had been playing since October 1979.

The party stated that Chief Ogunsanya's statement betrayed the well-known hypocritical assertion that President Shagari owed the presidency to the NPP/NPN accord.

According to the statement, Chief Ogun-

sanya's outbursts had now unmasked the NPP for what its members had always been, "raving opportunists whose only purpose for joining the accord was to grab top jobs and huge contract awards."

The statement said it was therefore wrong for the party to have told the whole world that they were in the accord

in the interest of peace and stability of the country.

It further said that it was sad that Chief Ogunsanya and his party should expect the NPN to be grateful to them for a cause which they had earlier claimed a sense of patriotism.

The NPN, according to the statement, believes that members of the National Assembly were conscious of their

secret responsibilities  
as patriots who would  
always ensure the  
smooth passage of all  
bills meant to improve  
the lot of the generality  
of every Nigerian.

#### Secret UPN, NPP Pact

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **T**HE NPN has claimed that there was a secret political pact between the UPN and the NPP.

Under the "accord", the national leader of the NPP, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, would be the presidential candidate of the UPN-NPP fusion in the 1983 general elections.

The UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, would be Dr. Azikiwe's running mate.

Giving details of the secret alliance in Lagos yesterday, the NPN acting National Publicity Secretary, Chief Abiola Ogundokun, claimed that under the terms of the pact, "should Iik win the presidency, he would have to step down on health grounds for Chief Awolowo after a few months in office."

Having stepped down, Chief Awolowo would thus become the country's president.

He said that the pact was signed somewhere in Anambra State. Chief Ogundokun remarked that it was a "sell-out."

The NPN publicity secretary remarked that it was sad one party should "selfishly barter the other for cheap political gains."

According to Chief Ogundokun, most Nigerians were aware of the secret pact and had vowed to abort any plan to sell them out of any political party as second class citizens.

He said some party leaders had vowed on oath never to allow anybody to make them political guinea pigs.

NNPC OFFICIAL EXPLAINS 'WHY WE REMAIN IN OPEC'

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] **N**IGERIA's membership of OPEC has been strongly defended.

Exchanging views with senior editorial members of the Daily Times yesterday, a team of experts from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) said Nigeria was a well respected member of the organization.

According to the officials, Nigeria's views are respected and taken into consideration on all matters affecting the organization.

The officials also spoke of a number of advantages derived by member countries of the organization.

These benefits include training, research,

OPEC news agency, pricing and petroleum technology.

Answering questions, the exploration manager of the NNPC Mr. Okonkwo said the corporation has the capacity to explore and exploit Nigeria's crude on its own.

Mr. Okonkwo hinted that the company has a

way of monitoring the amount of crude exploited or pumped out of Nigerian soil by foreign oil prospectors.

He dispelled the rumour that Nigeria has no means of monitoring the oil exploited and the reserves of Nigerian crude oil.

Oil exploitation is continually going on and new wells are being discovered daily.

The General Manager (Finance) Mr. Nwu.

[rest of name illegible]

pointed out that while Nigeria has 60 per cent share of the oil prospected and pumped out from six foreign companies, it has 60 per cent share in Shell.

According to him the sale of Nigerian crude is not a problem to NNPC since many purchasing companies have applied to buy Nigerian crude.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR SEEKING FRENCH AID

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 21, 1-15 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Amadou Top]

[Text] President Mitterrand barely had time to settle into the Elysee when Prime Minister Habib Thiam left for Paris, looking for handouts, just like his predecessor had done the year before.

It is believed that, the more the end of the year budget changes, the more it remains the same. History repeats itself somewhat.

The characteristics of the 1981-1982 budget, where receipts are for the most part foreign money contributions, maintain the perennial beggar tradition of the last 20 years; a tradition which dissolves national spirit and creates the conditions for our perpetual domination.

The joint statement signed by Mr Habib Thiam at the end of this visit especially indicated that "the French Government would respect the agreements resulting from Franco-Sengalese friendship and would guarantee a financial contribution at the end of July, allowing Senegal to confront present difficulties. The methods of payment for this contribution will be determined on the basis of recommendations from a French committee which will arrive in Dakar during July." (LE MONDE, 21-22 June 1981).

Does this statement indicate any desire whatsoever to change the conditions of cooperation--which until now have been neo-colonial--between France and Senegal, or should we convince ourselves that for the most part these conditions of cooperation will remain the same?

Why does the government continue to remain silent on the question of French military bases upon our soil?

The French Socialist government may well mean to "respect the agreements resulting from Franco-Sengalese friendship," but we know what it has meant up until now.

Why, on this occasion, does the president of the French republic not reaffirm his campaign promise to revise past "agreements" imposed upon nations under French imperialistic domination?

This is where we are obligated to ask more questions, particularly in regards to the never-ending political maneuvering that the Senegalese government uses to hide the real problems that have been brought to the forefront by the deep crisis in which the government has plunged the nation.

Something which should reinforce our apprehensions is that the French Government, along with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have decided to represent Senegal during forthcoming negotiations. The IMF has been involved in the process of "economically and financially straightening out" our country since 1978-1979. The demands which the IMF has promoted and which the Senegalese Government has applied, only reinforced the exploitation and the oppression of our working class while increasing the misery of our people.

The riots which recently erupted throughout Morocco clearly demonstrate that the IMF-favored policy of making the working class bear the burden of the crisis can only create explosive conditions in the long run.

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CSO: 4719/117



# REGIME'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY ATTACKED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 21, 1-15 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Mandiaye]

[Text] Since the dissolution of the National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development (ONCAD), a large quantity of material has come forth which sheds light on many aspects of this question; notably, the organization of the agricultural system by the political-bureaucratic bourgeoisie for the purpose of appropriating the agricultural surplus for its benefit, and above all to the benefit of the imperialistic capital which is intensifying its activity in our countryside.

Today, everyone knows what happened in the countryside during almost 20 years of rule under the Senghor regime: the peasantry practically had to give blood for the benefit of a class which has not developed a single one-thousandth of the productive agricultural sector, a class which seized increased agricultural yields and used them for something else besides agricultural development or its protection against seasonal variances and various predators (rats, grasshoppers, etc).

Today, everyone knows this perfectly well, and it was not Abdou Diouf who informed them of it last 17 March when he declared that his government's objective was "to free the rural class from the bureaucratic straightjacket imposed upon them by superabundant guardians."

The reformers and the revisionists are prepared to believe that, in the framework of this plan of liberation, the various measures of the Abdou Diouf regime are in part supported "by the top." They are ready to make superficial analogies that might confirm and open the way to the passage of an agricultural policy which benefits the population.

In SDB, we are more of the opinion that the current government's declarations are only weak and demagogic promises, easy to unmask as soon as one examines the government's main policies in the agricultural sector and the objectives of imperialist-bourgeois elements suddenly preoccupied with the situation in the countryside.

Although the neo-colonial bourgeoisie was without money in 1960, having only a meager state budget at its disposal, it became fully funded at the beginning of 1981. Everyone knows that it is this political-bureaucratic bourgeoisie which

looted the Senegalese countryside, specifically agriculture, for almost 20 years; 20 years of crude accumulation of bureaucratic wealth along with its procession of suffering, humiliation, and unheard of misery for the peasantry.

The crisis is the result of these last 20 years. The neo-colonial bourgeoisie is altogether obligated to acknowledge the crisis and the extreme destitution of the peasantry. What does it plan to do to put an end to it?

We know that the IMF has a recovery plan for the crisis. On 17 March, Abdou Diouf stated that he had been "upset" by the two poor agricultural harvests in 1979-80 and 1980-81. In 1980, the GNP decreased by 6 percent in constant dollars and we expect an additional 5 percent decrease in 1981.

The regime resigns itself (it has never done otherwise) to accepting an agriculture dependent upon rainfall. When the rainfall is normal, there is no famine and the economy benefits as well. As soon as a drought occurs, the economy declines whereas food shortages and famine strike the population with full force.

One should be able to expect that the Abdou Diouf regime, which denies being neo-colonialist and which, in contrast with the Senghor regime, proclaims constantly its desire to be popular, consequently take measures to satisfy alimentary needs and assure a real diversification of crops.

What is the regime's agricultural policy? What is the true and current situation in the countryside? These are the questions which need to be asked.

"Our policy of agricultural diversification and self-sufficiency does not imply the abandonment of the peanut crop." (LE SOLEIL, 27-28 May).

"The government has bought the oil refineries at a cost of 26 billion. It is necessary to make these installations cost effective." (LE SOLEIL, 27-28 May).

The revolutionaries should think about these deplorable statements. Regarding its principles of agricultural policy, the Abdou Diouf regime does not allow a single reformist illusion.

Why rebuy these oil refineries when peanut crops all over the world are ailing? Since our first issues, we had shown that the oil refineries are in the process of getting rid of their businesses and that it is the state which is helping them by bailing them out. This is characteristic of all bourgeois nations: as soon as one industry fails, the state buys it to save the bourgeoisie by making the population support them. Even if we do not harp on the scandalously enormous sum for which these ailing and aging oil refineries were bought by the imperialistic flunkies from their masters (note that with 26 billion we could have been able to drill and maintain more than 500 water holes across the country), we have to bear down on the diabolical reasoning of the existing regime.

The government finds it more important to rescue 26 billion of wasted money, than to achieve national self-sufficiency and security regarding agricultural products as well as diversification in favor of edible crops.

We are not saying that agricultural self-sufficiency and diversification do not exist. We maintain that it is marginal and will just barely serve the basic sustenance of a work force that is indispensable to the creation of agricultural industries oriented towards the export market.

In a normal year, the fixed objectives for cereal production are as follows: 1 million to 800,000 tons; 120,000 tons of rice; and 100,000 tons of corn, making a total of 1,200,000 tons. Let us say that we have a 1 million ton harvest which only the peasantry can consume. According to the surveys and calculations done by such countries as Senegal, the rural population of Senegal consists of 4 million people, and each individual annually consumes an average of 250 kg of cereal (this is an FAO figure which the regime considers to be absolutely fair).

If we multiply the 250 kg figure by the rural population of 4 million, we come up with 1 million tons of cereal. Consequently, the best possible harvest in a normal year would be entirely consumed.

But, we know that even during such normal years, the best possible harvest is never attained because the cities feed upon the harvest, and that an average harvest, even if it is restricted to the countryside, is inadequate by 100,000 tons. What does one say, then, about the agricultural "insurance" surplus promised to the future commissioner of Agricultural Security (only 80,000 tons!)? In what way does it approach an agricultural insurance like the 3 June edition of LE SOLEIL would have us believe?

In reality, the regime could care less as to whether the peasantry goes hungry or not; what matters to the regime and its imperialist masters is the cost effectiveness of the oil refineries, the agricultural complexes, and the development of commercial crops (cotton, peanut, tomatoes, sugar cane, rice, and out-of-season crops) generally destined for exportation.

Consequently, no change in the price ratio between the peanut crop and edible foodstuffs, no purchasing contracts on the basis of cereal production, no effective stop on the interdiction of the free distribution of agricultural products, all measures which, if they had been taken, would have spontaneously led to a judicious diversification focusing upon agricultural self-sufficiency (no more rice import!) and security.

Briefly, it is useless to intimidate and exhort the peasantry to achieve all this. It is pure demagoguery on behalf of a regime which knows perfectly well what is happening.

There is only one, single, urgent thing needed to end famine once and for all, along with agricultural insecurity, the pillage of the countryside by the neo-colonial bourgeoisie, the imperialist monopolies, and the oppression of the peasantry, and that is to organize and mobilize the peasantry under proletarian leadership against the neo-colonial regime of Abdou Diouf so that they definitively eliminate all neo-colonialism. This is the only path for a new democratic, independent, popular and prosperous society in Senegal.

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CSO: 4719/117

## MODERN AIR SERVICES TERMINAL OPENED

Victoria NATION in English 23 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **A** NEW STEPPING-STONE in air links with other islands of the Republic is the simple but modern domestic air services terminal opened by the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, yesterday noon. The two storey building was by then already in use by eager staff of Air Seychelles, who have rented the terminal from the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Identifying himself as a representative of the customers, Minister Servina joined the Chairman of Air Seychelles' Board of Directors, Mr. Guy Morel, in hailing the occasion as important in the development of Air Seychelles in particular and of the civil aviation industry as a whole.

After noting Air Seychelles' valuable contribution in such progress, the Tourism and Transport Minister said that the airline, which is also a crucial cog in the tourism industry, would follow up the occasion with improvement to other services aimed at allowing both tourists and Seychellois to see much more of the scattered and beautiful archipelago. These initiatives, the Minister said, in-

cluded the expansion of Amitie airstrip on Praslin and the improvement of airstrips and related services on other islands.

Speaking for the tenants, Mr. Guy Morel said that the new terminal had been finished in time to see Air Seychelles carrying even more visitors to the outer islands "pretty soon".

Before inviting Mr. Servina to open the building, the Acting Director of Civil Aviation,

Mr. Maurice Lalanne, said that he had no doubt that the terminal would "launch Air Seychelles to greater endeavours and success."

Started in July last year, construction was delayed by five months as much of the materials had to be imported.

The building, finally completed by June 5 at a cost of over Rs. 900,000, has the check-in counter and arrival and departure areas on the ground floor and offices on the second storey. The airy departure lounge, decorated with potted plants, can seat over thirty passengers but there is standing room for quite a few more. The lounge opens directly onto the apron.

The building is by itself at the northern end of the terminal complex, near the Sky Chef catering services. Thus the movement of domestic passengers is far away from the hustle and bustle of international flights in the main building.

CSO: 4700/260



## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION--Co-operation between Seychelles and Australia in the fields of trade and tourism will be further strengthened with the departure to the continent today of our Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange. The Minister will see on the spot what the Australians have to offer in terms of food products such as rice, flour and milk, and in construction materials, and at what price. Accompanied by the Chairman of Works Enterprises Limited, Mr. Maxime Payon—who is also the Principal Secretary for Works—and the General Manager of SEYCOM, Mr. Ernest Desnousse, Minister St. Ange will hold discussions on the availability of transport facilities between Seychelles and Australia, including an express ship service between the two countries. On behalf of the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. St. Ange's delegation will also make contacts with Australian tourism agencies. Mr. St. Ange is also expected to make further contacts with representatives of the Australian national airline Qantas. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 18 Jul 61 p 1]

CSO: 4700/260

SOWETO COUNCIL ELECTIONS LIKELY BY JANUARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] MEMBERS of the Soweto Council are the best paid community councillors in the country as a result of the recent increment of their monthly allowances to R200. In the past their allowance was R150 a month.

This is a steep rise, considering that under the former Urban Bantu Councils system Soweto councillors received an allowance of R30 a month.

The Urban Bantu Councils have been replaced by the community councils.

An official of the Soweto Council said yesterday that no date has yet been set for the next elections, but he expected them to be held not later than January next year.

The elections were to have been held last year but the election period was extended for another year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the request of the Soweto Council.

It is expected that the forthcoming elections will arouse more interest among the residents now that the system is gradually being accepted by an increasing number some of them.

The handsome allowance of the councillors is being seen as an incentive to residents to stand for election.

Only six percent of the Soweto population took part in the last elections held in 1977.

This was because of strong opposition to the system by Soweto politicians.

Of the 20 residents who stood for election, 20 were returned unopposed.

Rumour in Soweto among residents interested in civic politics is that the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thabekwe, wants members who were returned unopposed during the last general election to be the only ones who stand for election this year, so they can also taste opposition.

This could not be confirmed by officials of the Soweto Council.

## NEW PARLIAMENTARY SESSION SAID UNLIKELY TO PRODUCE CHANGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE** parliamentary session starting on Friday will apparently not include any radical legislation on the normalisation of race relations and is already being dubbed in top NP circles as the "no change" session.

Top NP sources told The Citizen yesterday there was no possibility that any radical legislation with a view to further sharing White facilities with non-Whites would be tabled this session.

Word has apparently gone out not to table any further regulations or legislation — apart from ones that scrap hurtful discrimination — that would lead to the further crowding out of Whites by Non-Whites in White living areas and at other usual White-only amenities.

I understand that the Cabinet is apparently united in its opinion that Group Areas should remain and that public amenities, such as beaches, and so on, should either have separate areas or facilities for the various races.

Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, let the cat out of the bag partly in an reported interview with the Cape NP

mouth piece, Die Burger, yesterday by stating that a Cabinet committee had been appointed last Friday to urgently investigate the crowding out of Whites in urban areas "by Blacks, Coloureds and Indians".

This, The Citizen was told yesterday, was the first open move by the government "to avoid mixed central or local authorities".

There are also strong, though unconfirmed reports that "brown people will not be accommodated in the White parliament anymore" — a possibility that was very strong before the recent general elections.

The Prime Minister is on record stating that he wasn't in favour of a mixed voters' role for Parliament.

I now understand that it remains government opinion that Blacks as well as Coloureds and Indians "should have their own local authorities" and that recent suggestions that Coloureds and Indians should be allowed to be represented on White city councils and town councils — representing their own areas and peoples — were wrong.

The Cabinet has apparently also rejected certain recommendations that Blacks should own land in White areas and that influx

control measures should be further slackened or abandoned.

I understand there is unanimity at Cabinet level regarding future plans for South Africa's Black nations and that there was no question of any mixed White/Black power structures.

The President's Council is likely to make certain radical recommendations regarding future constitutional developments during this parliamentary session, but it is not expected that any such radical moves will come before this parliamentary session.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has promised to take any radical recommendations to the NP congress first and most of them will only be held after the session.

One of the strongest complaints by NP supporters during the recent general elections was the issue of Whites being crowded out by non-Whites in their own areas, shops and other amenities.

# BLACK ADMINISTRATION BOARDS' ACCOUNTING CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Parliamentary select committee on public accounts has reiterated its concern at the unsatisfactory internal control, general financial administration and investment policy of certain Black administration boards.

The boards, responsible for the administration of the affairs of Black people in the urban areas, came under fire from the committee and the Auditor-General during the short session of Parliament earlier this year.

In its third report, published this month, the committee confirms that it is perturbed by the situation regarding the administration boards and points out, in particular, that: "The boards apparently pay little

attention to their cash flow requirements, in consequence of which larger amounts are invested than are required for reserve purposes with the result that optimum utilisation of funds for the purpose for which they were obtained is not achieved.

"Serious doubt has arisen about the administrative efficiency of administration boards and your committee is of the opinion that the department should exercise greater control and supervision over the administration

boards.

"As administration boards occupy a strategic position in regard to the delicate race relations situation in South Africa, the committee is concerned that what, in some cases, are clearly administrative inef-

ficiencies on the part of these boards may result in sources of friction being created in the community."

The controversy surrounding the administration boards began last year when the Auditor-General's report on several of them revealed that large sums of money had been invested in the bankrupt Rand and Fidelity banks.

In earlier reports the select committee said it was concerned about the running of certain of the boards and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, subsequently announced that his department was investigating the matter. — Sapa.

KOORNHOF SAYS 'CROWDING OUT OF WHITES' TO BE INVESTIGATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, says the Cabinet has launched an urgent investigation on how to prevent Whites being "crowded out" by Black, Coloured and Indian people.

He told the Cape Town newspaper, the Burger, that a Cabinet committee had been given "priority orders" to go into the problem of Whites being "crowded out", in business, residential and, particularly, in urban areas.

Many voters had complained during the general election about Whites being crowded out by other races, he said.

Dr Koornhof, reacting to accusations that the Government did too much for Black people, said that if these critics visited Black residential areas, they would see for themselves this was not true.

Paras

Asked by the Burger about practical methods of eliminating crowding out, he said Blacks could be told their parks in Soweto

were not swamped by Whites.

One solution to unpleasant incidents on bridges could be to build separate bridges.

Blacks could be allowed to use other facilities five days a week with the facility reserved for Whites on the other two days, he said.

The opposition spokesman on Black affairs, Mrs Helen Swman, said Dr Koornhof had obviously been reprimanded by "super-verkrumpte" in the Cabinet and was doing an about-turn on his pledge that old-style apartheid was dying.

"Not only is apartheid very much alive but verligtheid, such as it was, seems to be dying fast," she said. "Dr Koornhof's remarks herald an attempt to go back to Verwoerdian apartheid."

Dr Koornhof said on Monday night that the Government had pledged itself to do away with hurtful discrimination, but such discrimination could also apply against Whites. — Sapa.



## PRESIDENT VILJOEN PRESENTS MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — It was clearer today than ever before that the onslaught against South Africa could not be warded off on the battlefield alone, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking at the presentation of the Decoration for Meritorious Service to 19 people, Mr Viljoen said survival and victory depended on the united action of all South Africans.

The highest civilian award in South Africa went to 17 men and two women — one to Mr A F Corbett, who at 103 years of age is the oldest person ever to be honoured in this way.

Another decoration was bestowed posthumously on Dr W H J Funt.

Mrs Althea James, the former chairman of the Coloured Representative Council, was one of the two women to receive the decoration.

Other recipients were: the Deputy State President, Mr Alwyn Schabusch, Mr W J Roussouw, Mr H H Smit, Mr B F (Pik) Botha, Mr F W de Klerk, Mr S J M Steyn, Mr Justice N James, Mr D S van der Merwe Brink, Professor A J Brink, Dr Danie Cronen, Dr A J de Teit, Mr J C E Erasmus, Dr D Hey, Dr T Pauw, Professor C Searle and Mr J Williams.

Mr Viljoen said: "There is no field of human endeavour

in South Africa that is not vulnerable to exploitation by hostile forces and we are therefore justly proud and thankful that a small nation such as ours can boast men and women of stature in so many spheres, who have set an example of rendering exceptionally distinguished services to South Africa.

"It is only through dedication, service and faith, as evidenced by the action of those we honour today, that we can face the dangers that lie ahead."

South Africa was facing difficult, but challenging times.

"Today we need men and women of stature to ward off the onslaught against us and to help with the creation of an even better South Africa for all its inhabitants."

The ceremony was attended by Cabinet ministers, the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and other VIPs.

In thanking the State President on behalf of recipients who were involved in government, Mr Schabusch said he was impressed with the new vast reservoir of goodwill towards South Africa he experienced on a recent visit to the United States. — Sapa.

# HOUSING SHORTAGE REQUIRES GREATER PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 81 p 21

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA'S chronic housing shortage has become a household phrase for the man in the street and the building industry at large. There is a shortage of nearly 500 000 houses in South Africa, which will require an expenditure R4 000-million to build. And with spiralling building costs forecast at a mammoth 30 percent this year there is no apparent immediate solution.

The SA Institute of Housing, with a 400-strong membership of influential and qualified property, housing and local government ex-

perts is highly qualified to meet the demands of the potential home-owner.

Daan Roelvart, president of the institute said: "We foresee the institute playing a vital role. The urgent need for housing has brought to light the fact that we should fulfil the function of an institute of Housing rather than Housing Management, and in so doing co-ordinate the efforts of all sectors of the community. This can only be achieved by fostering home ownership and providing acceptable housing."

The challenge, for the pub-

lic sector for the immediate future related to low-cost housing, is to provide more than 50 000 dwelling units a year (excluding the homelands) at roughly R200-million a year while the Black state/homelands acquire a further plus-minus 100 100 000 units.

Clearly the almost exclusive financing of economic and sub-economic housing from public funds will not keep pace with demand, and only increased involvement by the private sector will alleviate the problem.

CSO: 4700/263

## FIRST-HALF TRADE SURPLUS SHOW SHARP DECLINE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 81 p 19

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICA's** trade balance cruised to a R8,5-million surplus last month following a series of deficits that have set in since April this year, and a deficit of R340,3-million in May.

Reversing a trend which was first recorded in a trade balance deficit of R94,4-million three months ago, the effect of a much weaker rand is certainly beginning to be felt in an improved export account which helped send this country's trade figures out of May's R340,3-million deficit, and into June's small surplus.

Totalling R1 340-million last month, this country's exports recorded a R120-million boost on May's figures and a R10-million increase on the R1 530-million figure of June 1980.

While a much devalued local currency obviously helped expand this country's export potential, a reduced import bill to R1 500-million from R1 700-million still shows the effect of a steady levelling off in imports.

Despite this the trade surplus is still sharply lower at R162,3-million for the first

half of this year compared to a R3 340-million surplus for the corresponding 1980 period.

The small improvement in this country's trade account still fails to shake the belief of many economists that South Africa is headed for a wide R2 000-million deficit on the current account, by the end of the year.

While reduced GDP growth, even slightly below the widely forecast 4,5 per cent, will help keep the import bill from rising too high, a devalued rand now trading at \$1,6025 will keep the price of imports high.

This year's Customs and Excise trade figure releases

have not shown any consistent pattern though with wide fluctuations in the trade balance being regularly recorded.

With January enjoying a favourable trade balance of R204-million, February's figure slumped to R20,9-million before rising to R165,8-million in May, and falling to last month's R8,5-million.

Much reduced gold earnings, with bullion now down below the \$410 mark, will not help the situation particularly as the economic recession overseas continues.

STEEL FOUNDRIES OUTPUT DECLINED IN PAST YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 81 p 15

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICAN** steel foundries achieved peak production levels during the second quarter of 1980, following the buoyant trends of 1979.

However, a decrease in export sales and domestic demand thereafter contributed to lower production outputs.

The fall-off in production was particularly marked in the output of ingot moulds, cast by steel producers for their own use, which showed a drop of 28,5 percent compared with the 1979 production levels, says the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa in its annual report of South African foundry output.

The total output for 1980 for all types of metal cast, excluding moulds used in the steel production process was 678 320 tonnes, a drop of 2,7 percent on the high level of

697 180 tonnes achieved in 1979.

The total output of steel castings was 148 200 tonnes, equalling the 1979 figure and reflecting the increasing demand towards manganese and other alloy steel castings which experienced a 14 percent increase on the 1979 level.

The increased demand for automotive components resulted in a growth in production by the non-ferrous foundries which produced 35 720 tonnes, a 17,2 percent improvement on the 1979 figure of 30 480 tonnes.

A production figure of 284 300 tonnes for grey iron castings, which represent 73,8 percent of total castings of this metal excluding ingot moulds, showed a 8,8 percent increase compared with the 3,2 percent growth rate for 1979 over 1978.

Increasing inflationary pressures and shortages of certain categories of skilled and semi-skilled labour, both at shop floor and high technology levels, are factors which continue to cause concern, says Seifsa.

CSO: 4700/263

MAIZE FARMERS COMPLAIN OF COSTS, GOVERNMENT-SET PRICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] SOUTH African maize farmers have protested against the recently announced Government maize price, and have expressed their dissatisfaction with increasing costs and Government protection of agricultural suppliers "because it prices our maize out of local as well as world markets".

Their concern will be reflected in a public meeting to be held on July 31 in Bethenville in the north western Free State, an area which produces 30 percent of South Africa's maize.

The National Maize Producers Organisation, (Nampo), feels "in all responsibility" that maize farmers would look at economic alternatives to maize. "We are not advising farmers to abandon their maize farming but to look intelligently at economic alternatives", said a Nampo spokesman.

He said there were important issues which deserved debate amongst maize farmers. "Among these is the Government's policy of protecting local industry which forces up production costs. Another issue is the ruthless price

increase in diesel fuel, which puts a 15 percent overload on the maize producers.

"The Government's decision to forge ahead with the Atlantic Diesel Engine (ADE) project will mean the South African maize farmer will pay up to 40 percent more for his new tractor.

"These tractor engines are projected as being in the National interest because they provide job opportunities and income stability for Cape Coloureds in the western Cape. This is laudable, but why should the maize farmer have to pay for it?"

Nampo believes local industries which cannot hold their own against foreign competition should receive direct subsidies from Government.

"It is economically indefensible to offload the costs on to the maize farmer," said the spokesman. "Why should the maize industry have to bear the brunt of shaky economic policies which, in any case, don't have the desired effect?"



## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**AMERICAN'S MANDELA VISIT REFUSED**—The South African Government has refused permission for a 13-man United States congressional delegation to visit Nelson Mandela on Robben Island. A short statement issued by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Cape Town yesterday stated: "I confirm that the application of certain American congressmen to visit the prisoner, Nelson Mandela, has been turned down." The request to see the former African National Congress leader, who is serving a life sentence for sabotage, was made by the US House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs' Sub-Committee on Africa. It is understood similar requests have been made in the past, but the Government has persistently refused to allow an audience with Mandela. A spokesman for the committee said their purpose in wanting to meet Mandela was to discuss with him the situation he saw evolving in South Africa. This would help them to determine whether there remained a possibility for evolutionary instead of violent change in South Africa. The delegation, headed by Mr Howard Wolpe (Democrat from Michigan), the new chairman of the House Africa Sub-Committee, leaves on July 31 to visit South Africa, Nigeria, Angola, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 81 p 1]

**NEW PULP MILL**—Anglo American Industrial Corporation's Mondi Paper Company is to build a pulp mill at Richards Bay at a cost of R520-million. Once in full production, this plant will save the country R170-million a year in foreign exchange through import replacement and export revenue, chairman Chris Griffith announced yesterday. Mr Griffith said yesterday that the new pulp mill will rank among the world's ten largest and will produce bleached hard and softwood pulp for Mondi's paper mill at Merebank in Durban and for its subsidiary, South African Board Mills, to replace current supplies of imported pulp. The new mill will have a capacity of 350 000 tons a year and approximately half of this will be taken up by Merebank and SA Board Mills. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/263

## BRIEFS

**RWANDA, BURUNDI MISSIONS UPGRADED--**Dar es Salaam: Tanzania's diplomatic missions in Rwanda and Burundi have been upgraded to the status of full ambassadorial level with immediate effect. A statement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the decision takes into account the good relationship existing in various fields between Tanzania and the two neighboring countries. The statement added that this action would enable the three countries to consolidate and increase the existing good relations between Tanzania and the Republics of Rwanda and Burundi. [Text] [EA282030 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 4749/1

## KAUNDA APPOINTS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE UNZA

No Reason Given

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda has appointed a seven-man commission of inquiry to investigate the affairs of the University of Zambia, Cabinet Office announced yesterday.

The commission, chaired by former member of the Central Committee Mr Wesley Nyirenda, would look into the administration's effectiveness, student affairs, financial affairs, effective use of property and recommend remedial steps.

Other members of the team are former member of the Central Committee Mr Ewasanyama Mufumba, the Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe, former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Luke Mwanashiku, Dr Edwin Masaiye Koko and political secretary at Freedom House Mrs Lily Monze. Mr Mibanga Mumbwe is the secretary.

No reason has been given for the setting up of the commission.

Among the commission's broad terms of reference are to enquire into the effectiveness of the administration and administrative structures under the federal organisation of the university. Particular emphasis will be placed on administrative controls, accountability and supervision, discipline and attitudes by both staff and students.

Student affairs including union matters and publications, the financial affairs of the university and the effective use of property, amenities and other facilities at the campus will also be examined.

Commission 'Most Welcome'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] IT WILL be remembered perhaps with nostalgia that in the early sixties, the Government launched a country-wide campaign urging Zambians from all walks of life to con-

tribute towards the construction of the University of Zambia.

Eager to have their own University, Zambians and many other well-wishers gave generously and contributions were either in

the form of money or bricks.

The University was built.

Today, Zambia can boast of having Zambian doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, scientists and

administrators from a  
Zambian University.

For sometime however, and it is an open secret, things have not been all that rosy for our highest institution of learning.

The picture painted has been such that one would have thought that the University was collapsing.

Student protests have been the order of the day.

Workers have several times gone on strike and the grapevine has it that even the academic staff have been so frustrated that they too have been planning to boycott marking examination papers.

The student union, as well as the workers' union, have time and again complained of maladministration.

At one time, there were disturbing reports from students in various departments of the School of Medicine who complained

to this newspaper that some professors and lecturers fiddled with examination papers.

A commission of inquiry was set up to probe these reports but up to now, the nation has not been told the outcome of the investigation.

And only recently, law examination scripts were stolen and all the 49 students who sat for the examination last month have been recalled to retake the examination on August 5.

Such events obviously do not augur well for the University.

Its credibility and integrity can also be highly questionable.

No doubt some of the complaints must have reached as far as President Kenia who is also the University Chancellor.

So, the President yesterday appointed a Commission of Inquiry to look into the

affairs of the University.

The Commission's terms of reference are wide and its chairman, Mr Wesley Nyumba is a man who needs no introduction.

He is renowned for being forthright.

The Nyumba commission is most welcome indeed because we feel it will give an opportunity to the students, the academic staff, the workers, members of the public in general and indeed the University authorities to give their honest views about the affairs of the highest institution in the land.

We therefore appeal to all concerned to make genuine submissions because only then will they help improve the situation at our only University.

Zambia can ill-afford to have a University riddled with intrigues, scandals, doubts or even dishonesty.

# ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] DISCUSSIONS which will lead to the signing of a barter trade agreement between Zambia and Romania opened in Lusaka yesterday.

This follows the arrival in the country of Romanian first deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Mr Ion Nicolae last Sunday for the second round of talks.

Welcoming the Romanian minister at their first talks, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said in Lusaka yesterday that the signing of the agreement would be a significant step in cementing the existing trade relationship.

He urged the two sides to work tirelessly so that the accord was signed before the minister returned home tomorrow.

"In view of this short period my delegation will do everything possible to facilitate the signing of the important agreement," Mr Subulwa said.

He appealed to the Romanian minister to speed up the implementation of new projects which were discussed in Romania including the manufacture of shoes, furniture for export and polyester yarn.

He told Mr Nicolae that all import licences for contracts signed in Romania had now been issued and exports from there should start to arrive in Zambia soon.

Mr Nicolae said the common task now was the signing of the agreement.

Already fruitful discussions had been held with Bata Shoe company for Romania to import hides. Other discussions held were for copper, cobalt and zinc.

But he appealed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for help in clinching a deal in cotton.

"We did not have good discussions about cotton but we hope that with the help of your ministry we should be able to sign an agreement."

He promised to look into the implementation of new projects.



MUNDIA ASKS EEC TO INFLUENCE SOUTH AFRICA TO REMOVE APARTHEID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Munda said yesterday South Africa was disturbing peace in Southern Africa, thus creating development problems in the region.

He said this when a two-man European parliamentary mission called on him to gather material on Zambia's stand on the situation in Southern Africa.

He appealed to the European Economic Community to influence the Pretoria regime to grant independence to Namibia and remove apartheid.

He appealed to the EEC to help the region in its economic development efforts. For this to succeed there was need for peace which South Africa was trying to destabilise.

With the help of the EEC the economy of Africa could be strengthened.

Following the Lagos plan of action by the OAU, Africa was divided into regions to ease planning.

The Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) met first in Lusaka in April and the regional economic conference met for the first time in Salisbury this week.

The mission comprises Mr Ulrich Irmer and Mr Niels Jorgen Haagerup. They are being led by Mr Johann Waliner an EEC official based in Lusaka.

They later met officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two have already been to Angola where they spent

three days holding similar talks with party and government leaders in Luanda.

Today, they are expected to hold talks with the Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musochotwane.

# ZNUT SUPPORTS CALL FOR NATION-WIDE STRIKE BY TEACHERS

## Union Area Chairman's Letter

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia National Union of Teachers in Chipata has supported a call for a nation-wide strike by teachers scheduled for September 1.

In a letter to the Times of Zambia union area chairman Mr P.J. Zulu said the support for the strike was reached at a meeting held on July 8 during which ZNUT expressed concern at the discrimination against primary school teachers when considering loans and other allowances.

ZNUT accused the Ministry of Education and Culture of favouring secondary school teachers.

It called on the ministry to tell them why holders of Grade 6, 7 and 8 certificates

in 1975 were assessed. This practice had now been discontinued.

"The union wants the ministry to say if there is no money for the assessing exercise".

There were a number of teachers studying hard and spending a lot of money on their studies "yet there is very little response from the ministry, forcing them to join the private sector where their certificates are recognised".

## Minister's Statement

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] THE Party and its Government are not callous or indifferent to the misery and discomfort that teachers have been condemned to as a result of the lack of accommodation, Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Henry Meebelo, said in Kitwe yesterday.

Dr Meebelo, who is on a tour of the Copperbelt, said that the Government was "painfully" aware of the plight of teachers in the country and was doing all it could to alleviate their sufferings.

Addressing teachers from Kitwe and Kalulushi at the Kitwe Teachers' College, Dr Meebelo said that it was because of this that his ministry was holding discussions with certain parastatal financial organisations with a view of drawing up a teachers' housing programme.

The minister told the teachers that the Government had decided to turn to parastatal organisations because the ministry of finance was already under strain as a result of numerous demands for funds.

Dr Meebelo, who spoke

in a low tone, told the hushed hall: "The Government appreciates the misery, hazard and discomfort that teachers have put up with since independence".

"It is not because we are callous, indifferent or oblivious of your plight. The Party has always been painfully aware of this housing problem", said the minister.

The idea of taking industrial action over this matter, he said, would be taking the matter too lightly.

He said this in reference to the September 1 deadline given to the Government by teachers to house them or they would go on strike.

"To talk of industrial action as if the Party and

its Government has a stock of houses which it is refusing to release to you, is taking the matter too lightly", Dr Meebelo said.

Resorting to strike action would not solve problems, the minister explained, adding that what was needed was for all those concerned to put their heads together so that ways of reducing hardships could be found.

The minister said that housing all the teachers on the Copperbelt who did not at present have accommodation, would entail the expenditure of about K12 million since there were about 600 teaching staff needing houses.

He noted that the housing problem was more acute on the Copperbelt than anywhere else.

"I am not apologising for this situation. It is a result of the developmental progress that this has come about. It is historical, it is not something that has been created by the Party and its Government, you or I," Dr Meebelo added.

## SUSPENSION OF SIX SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS REVOKED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] THE suspension of six senior police officers last year for undisclosed offences has been revoked.

A Ministry of Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday this followed investigations which revealed that the officers had not been involved in the allegations which led to their ban.

The reinstated officers are deputy commissioner in charge of administration Mr Dick Mpundu, assistant commissioners Mr Keli Walubita and Mr Africa Lungu, superintendents Mr Luke Kapasa and Mr N. Nakoma and assistant superintendent Mr Jonas Banda.

The officers were suspended in May last year in order to facilitate investigations into allegations against them.

### Report

"Regarding a report by the Inspector-General of Police to the effect that the investigations have not revealed anything against the officers, the ministry found it imperative to announce the revocation of the suspensions of the officers and their immediate reinstatement in their posts," the spokesman said.

During the suspensions announced by former permanent secretary for the ministry and now for

Defence Mr Phineas Musakwa, some Government officials said investigations were going on in the cases while others remained silent over the issue.

### Challenge

Mr Walubita had challenged the Government in April to take him to court so that he could be convicted or acquitted.

He complained that his family had been subjected to untold hardship.

In May the ministry's permanent secretary Mr Bishop Chabafumbi urged the police to speed up the investigations into the matter.

He said then that his ministry was getting concerned, adding that the cases should be cleared as soon as possible.

And in a statement to the Press yesterday, the spokesman said it would be unfair to continue suspending the officers when there was nothing against them.

"We wish the officers good luck as they come back to the fold and we ask them to continue to serve the nation with dedication and diligence as before."

## ROW BETWEEN NUCIW, MP OVER TRIBALISM DEEPENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] THE row between the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) and Choma Member of Parliament Mr Daniel Munkombwe over alleged tribalism at Choma Milling Company deepened yesterday when the MP warned the union against "poking its nose into matters it knew little about".

Mr Munkombwe was commenting on the challenge by the union to substantiate his allegations.

He said when he talked about localisation he did not mean that only Tongas should be employed, but that preference should be given to Choma residents regardless of their tribe.

There are 20 people from Northern Province who were general workers, 20 from Eastern, 13 from Western and nine from Southern.

These figures were contained in letters written to him by workers from various provinces at the milling company.

Last week NUCIW director of workers education Mr Robertson Mbao challenged

the MP to substantiate allegations of tribalism at the Indeco-owned company.

Mr Munkombwe said Mr Mbao's call on the Party and its Government to institute an inquiry into tribalism in the Indeco group of companies showed that the union was unhappy with what was going on.

The MP denied that he had ever advocated tribalism. As a farmer, he employed people from nearly all provinces and as a politician he was a leader wanted for by many tribes.

"There are more than 70 tribes in Zambia and I am not a cheap leader who believed in tribal division, but one who believes in unity. My stand in Parliament is well known."

The MP who produced letters from the workers, said he only wanted the management to re-introduce proportional representation in which local people were given a fair share when it came to employing general workers.



## AIR ZIMBABWE OFFICIALS 'HAPPY' WITH FLIGHTS TO LUSAKA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Patrick Fungamwango]

[Excerpt] AIR Zimbabwe officials have expressed satisfaction with the air passenger traffic between Salisbury and Lusaka which was re-introduced last year.

Speaking at Salisbury's International Airport on Monday, Air Zimbabwe marketing manager, Mr David Vermaak, said: "From a business point of view, we are happy with our flights to Lusaka. The way traffic is developing between our two cities (Lusaka and Salisbury) is very encouraging."

He added that the Zimbabwean national airline carried full loads between Salisbury and Lusaka and this has prompted the management to work out ways of improving even further on the service.

Because of the increasing traffic between the two cities, Air Zimbabwe has had to use a Boeing 707 aircraft on the route instead of the smaller Boeing 737.

Commenting on reports that most Zimbabweans still prefer to fly to Swaziland for weekend shopping because items are said to

be cheaper there, Mr Vermaak said: "I was distressed to hear that the Zimbabweans have got an image of Zimbabwe as being an expensive destination."

He said Zimbabwe offered "excellent" value for money in terms of goods and hotels.

"We have a wide range of goods in our shops at reasonable prices and we would like to see the Zimbabweans come and take advantage of these and tourist facilities that we offer," said Mr Vermaak.

Zambia Airways and Air Zimbabwe, have daily air service between Salisbury and Lusaka.

## SOME MINERS RETURN TO WORK, RAILWAY WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

## Mine Strike Developments, Railway Situation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

**DIVISIONAL** managements of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines have sent warning letters to striking miners reminding them to resume work immediately or risk the consequences.

A spokesman for NCCM said in Kitwe yesterday that the letters were sent out because of the continuing strike at Rokana, Chingola and Broken Hill divisions. Miners are demanding equal pay for equal work with expatriates.

He said miners at Rokana stayed away from work yesterday but there was a slight improvement at other divisions except Kabwe.

"The position at the Centralised Services Division in Kitwe is normal," the spokesman said in a Press release.

The situation at Konkola division where 5,500 miners had gone on a seven-day walkout over the mealie meal issue was normal.

But miners at Broken Hill division yesterday defied pleas from the Mineworkers Union of Zambia to return to work.

The miners — graduates, technicians and artisans — rejected the appeal made by union officials on a public address system throughout the mining townships on Tuesday evening and early yesterday.

They demanded to know the outcome of a meeting in Lusaka between the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions including MUZ officials and top Government officials.

In Mufulira, operations at the Mufulira division of the

Roan Consolidated Mines returned to normal after a majority of the workers ended the strike.

Most of the technicians, artisans and graduates with Luanshya division of RCM are still on strike, however.

MUZ, branch vice-treasurer Mr Jones Kalaba said a meeting was held at the Recreation club yesterday to appeal to the striking miners to report for work as their grievances were being looked into.

Meanwhile, the Railway Workers Union of Zambia branch in Livingstone has resolved to go on strike on July 31 if the management does not give them salary increases, Southern Province RWUZ regional secretary Mr Francis Mwanachongo said yesterday.

The workers also resolved to beat up any member of management seen driving trains during the strike period.

This resolution was made at a meeting held in Livingstone on Tuesday night. "The union representatives negotiating wage rises must not come to Livingstone if there is no increase. They must rot in Kabwe. We shall not need them."

The workers had found out that members of management were awarded pay rises two months ago. "This was a provocation to us. We are not going to stand it any longer."

Railway workers had been patient for a long time and had now reached "a point of no return". The union in the Southern Province was convinced the only language management understood was a strike.

The union in the province would not accept an excuse that the company had no money because already two members of management had been bought cars worth K100,000. "If the management did not have money they could have bought cheaper cars and not those costing about K50,000 each."

Yesterday the union and the management were scheduled to discuss salary increases in Kabwe and Mr Mwanachongo warned that the planned strike would be more serious than any other on the system.

In the past workers did nothing to members of management driving trains.

"This time the workers will not let them do that. They will beat them up if they drive the trains."

## Labor-Government Talks Underway

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **CRUCIAL** high level talks between the Government and the labour movement got underway in Lusaka yesterday in a bid to find a solution to the miners' strike which threatens to paralyse the economy.

The meeting, which was chaired by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, was held in camera in the conference room at the Cabinet Office.

Among the labour leaders present were Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, his general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, Mineworkers Union

of Zambia (MUZ) chairman Mr David Mwila and his deputy, Mr Timothy Walamba.

In a terse statement released after the talks, the Prime Minister said: "I had reviewed the labour situation with the labour leaders and the discussions are confidential."

The meeting was prompted by the apparent failure by labour leaders to persuade their members to call off the strike which began last Friday at the Rokana Division of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM).

## Arrests, Security Forces Alert

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **FIFTEEN** people have been arrested for various offences in areas affected by strikes on the Copperbelt, police commissioner Mr Henry Mtonga has announced.

And yesterday Prime Minister Mundia held talks with labour leaders in Lusaka in a bid to end the miners' strike over pay which started at Rokana.

Mr Mtonga assured the nation that police were in firm control of the situation on the Copperbelt.

Provincial police chief Mr Julius Zulu had alerted all the units — paramilitary, mobile and general duties personnel.

To maintain law and order in all the strike-affected areas, the police were under strict instructions to act with firmness and restraint.

This task had been made difficult as "they have met with isolated threats to life and property".

## Appeal

He appealed to parents to help the police by ensuring that children and youths were kept away from "points of agitation".

Those people who had questioned and condemned police action in a similar situation early this year were now silent. He asked them to come forward to assist the police subdue picketing, rioting and vandalism.

Rokana miners started the walkout last Friday and were later joined by those in Mufulira, Kitwe, Luanshya and Kabwe demanding equal pay for equal work, and rejected the recently announced 10.6 per cent salary increases.

The miners have in some cases been violent. At Rokana,

they damaged official cars of Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Basil Kabwe and Kitwe governor Mr Joseph Musonda while at Mufulira division the strikers broke windows at the refinery and other offices.

A Press release issued by the Prime Minister's Office yesterday said the meeting was attended by Cabinet ministers and labour leaders.

Commenting on the talks Mr Mundia said: "I have reviewed the labour situation with labour leaders and the discussions are confidential".

Efforts to get Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba or general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba failed.

## Comment

Mineworkers Union of Zambia chairman Mr David Mwila refused to comment on the talks and referred all inquiries to Mr Chiluba.

## **'Genuine Reconciliation' Needed**

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Industrial unrest in Zambia's situation does not benefit anyone at all including the strikers and in the final analysis everybody stands to lose. Either way it hurts all.

The country is currently experiencing a spate of illegal strikes which have culminated into violence and in the process property has been damaged. The strikers are also going on rampage looting and picketting.

Yesterday, police said 15 people have been arrested, three in Kitwe and 12 in Luanshya. The 12 in Luanshya appeared in a court of law to answer charges. This is a most unfortunate development.

It has already been amply stated that the economic repercussion resulting from these strikes is enormous. The Konkola mine strike which lasted one week caused a loss of K2.4 million. What more with the entire mining operations coming to a halt as a result of the strikes throughout the industry. The loss will undoubtedly be huge.

This is the sad story, but we would like to tell the strikers that the money lost during the strikes is their own money.

How? Because this same revenue is the money used by the Party and its Government to provide free education for their children, free medical services for their families and many other facilities.

And more painfully, when people go on illegal strikes, they should not expect payment for the days they kept away from work. So who wins?

We are naturally glad that the Prime Minister yesterday held talks with labour leaders to review the labour situation in the country. We hope the talks were fruitful.

And the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) is reported to have called for an extra-ordinary general council meeting of all 16 affiliate unions on July 31.

Although the theme of the meeting is said to be "relationship with the Party" we feel that the strikes should provide an opportunity to the ZCTU to understand and appreciate better problems of their own members.

The meeting should also be used by the ZCTU to see how they can best respond responsibly to the strikers' problems real or imaginary.

In all, the strikers should also help the Government and the ZCTU to get to understand each other's problems so that a basis for genuine reconciliation can be found. If the intransigence continues on the part of all concerned, there is no one who is going to gain in the end.

CSO: 4700/269

# POSSIBLE LAYOFFS AT INSECTICIDE PLANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] ABOUT 50 per cent of the labour force at Cooper Zambia factory in Lusaka will be laid off within four months if the company is not given enough foreign cash to import raw materials to manufacture insecticides.

A company spokesman warned in Lusaka yesterday that Cooper Zambia's present stocks were so low that it would be difficult to maintain its present workers

if there were no further supplies. ---

"We are now faced with a situation where most of our salesmen are just sitting in offices doing nothing instead of travelling all over the countryside to promote our sales", the spokesman said.

He said the Bank of Zambia had allocated only 10 per cent of the import licence value for foreign exchange which the spokesman described as "inadequa-

te".

The spokesman however could not say how much the company needed in foreign exchange or how many workers would be laid off if position did not improve.

Cooper Zambia imports, manufactures, markets and distributes insecticides and other chemicals to farmers.

CSO: 4700/269



## SMUGGLED FOREIGN CURRENCIES SEIZED AT LUSAKA AIRPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **CUSTOMS officers at Lusaka International Airport have seized thousands of Kwacha in smuggled foreign currencies during the past seven days.**

They hauled more than 10,000 US dollars, 6,000 Djibouti francs, 860 Tanzanian shillings, 110 Hong Kong dollars and K240.

And two men, a Zambian and a Somali, are being interrogated for attempting to smuggle the money.

Controller of Customs and Excise Mr Japhet Nkunya and Lusaka division police chief Mr Bartholomew Mwale confirmed the case in Livingstone and Lusaka respectively.

According to sources at the airport the money was recovered from a Zambian last Wednesday and from a Somali yesterday.

Both men were about to leave the country when the contraband was found on them.

On the Zambian who attempted to smuggle out 1,000 US dollars and K240, the sources said he had wrapped some of the money in an adding machine roll and stapled it in his trouser pocket.

"He wrapped the other money in papers and sealed it at the bottom of the suitcase," one customs officer said.

## Tied

In the case of the Somali he tied the money around his thigh.

The Somali had 9,500 US dollars, 860 Tanzanian shillings, 6,000 Djibouti francs and 110 Hong Kong dollars on him.

Mr Nkunya said he had directed his men to refer both cases to the police for action.

His department had been experiencing increased cases of smuggling in the past and hoped that the police would deal with culprits accordingly.

And Mr Mwale said he had received reports on both incidents and the Zambian had been handed over to SITET officers who were carrying out investigations.

The Somali had been handed over to the Zambian section of Interpol who were interrogating him.

## KAUNDA SAYS ZIMCO, INDECO MUST BOOST FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda has urged Zimco and Indeco to boost export earnings in subsidiary companies like the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia in Kafue.**

Dr Kaunda said although Nitrogen Chemicals exported some of its products, "let me say that a great deal still remains to be done by Zimco and Indeco, in particular to boost foreign exchange earnings."

He regretted to note that in the 1980-81 financial year, Indeco's total export earnings were K6 million on a turnover of about K500 million, while its total foreign exchange requirements for 1981-82 at 60 per cent production level were K212 million.

"How is this foreign exchange to be secured when the organisation earned only K6 million last year and this year not more than K7 million is expected? Even Contract Haulage on its own earns the country at least three times as much foreign exchange as the whole of Indeco."

Dr Kaunda was speaking when he laid a foundation stone for the K31 million sulphuric acid plant at Nitrogen Chemicals plant at Kafue yesterday.

"I appeal to managements of Zimco and Indeco to proceed concretely with plans for greater increased exports."

Dr Kaunda urged workers to speed up work because there was a shortage of acid in the country.

"For example, already this year and for the first time, 8,000 tonnes of Nitrogen Chemicals' acid requirements will have to be imported."

Dr Kaunda directed that the plant, which would produce acid, a vital element to fertiliser production for the K400 million operation food production programme, should be completed quickly.

"I urge all Zambian workers engaged in the construction of this plant to realise how critical they are to the nation's fulfilment of its agricultural ambition. I urge them to work hard and diligently to ensure timely completion because the acid is needed urgently."

Dr Kaunda noted that local fertiliser production would save a lot of foreign exchange, although other raw materials would still be imported. Production of fertiliser would also "free our port space" and routes from serious congestion resulting from huge imports of fertiliser.

But the President warned that increased output of fertiliser did not mean misuse

of the commodity and warned farmers not to be wasteful.

"While in the past the problem was to sell fertiliser to the farmer I find that today there is need to caution, even warn the farmer against indiscriminate use of fertiliser."

# SEMI-FINISHED HIDES TO BE EXPORTED TO ROMANIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpt] THE Zambia Bata Shoe company is to export treated hides in form of semi-finished leather to Romania as soon as negotiations are finalised.

The firm's buyer Mr Willie Mungalu said in Mumbwa yesterday and confirmed that orders for 20,000 hides had been received by his company which was ready to export them.

His company which is now exporting to Malawi had received a request from Britain and samples had been sent to the firm and was now waiting for a reply.

Mr Mungalu was speaking at Mumbwa showgrounds where Bata are exhibiting for the first time.

Bata Shoe Company had 60,000 hides in stock and that supplying outside markets was not going to be a problem as their factory used 5,000 hides a fortnight, he said.

But he complained that most of the salt given to their customers to be used for pro-

per preservation of fresh hides wound up either on the black market or was used domestically.

He knew that there was a shortage of salt for domestic use but if the company was going to get standard hides it had to supply salt even at the risk of it being misused.

Considering the expenses incurred in importing salt, the company with the help of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was encouraging shed drying as an alternative to using salt.

## GOVERNMENT RELEASES ONLY PART OF FUNDS TO COMPLETE PRC BUILT PLANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] THE Government has released only K500,000 of the K5 million needed to complete the K7 million Chinese textile mill complex in Kabwe, leader of the construction team Mr Hsing-Zhong-Wang, said yesterday. But Mr Wang said unless the Government released K3 million before December to buy materials, the project would not be completed on time.

Clarifying the financial position after a conducted tour of the place by Kabwe Central Member of Parliament Mrs Alice Lloyd, Mr Wang said the money was needed to buy cotton, spare parts, electrical equipment as well as paying workers.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr Wang said: "We need at least K1 million every month from June to be able to launch a trial production by December."

Asked whether the Chinese government could help financially, Mr Wang said this was not possible as local costs had to be met by the Zambian Government.

Last May, Minister of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkanda had a meeting with the construction team and promised to persuade the Government to release the remaining funds for the project so that it could be completed and commissioned by March next year.

Mr Wang said the K500,000 released last month was only for urgent use like staff salaries, petrol and other expenses.

The Government had promised to release funds in stages because of the economic constraints and Mr Wang expressed confidence that the project would be completed on schedule "because your Government is determined to do this".

After touring the project, Mrs Lloyd said it would minimise the unemployment problem in Kabwe.

## GOVERNMENT ASKS AFC TO SET ASIDE FUNDS FOR FOOD OUTPUT LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 5

[Excerpt] THE Government has directed the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC) to set aside K60 million for lending to farmers this year for the food production programme to take off.

This was announced by Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Justin Mukando when he addressed provincial and district officials of his ministry in Ndola yesterday.

Mr Mukando, who was accompanied by his counterpart in the same ministry Mr Noah Dilamona, was briefing heads of departments on the efforts the Party and its Government was making to encourage people go into farming to boost food production.

Mr Mukando said the AFC should provide credit facilities to enable farmers to buy agricultural equipment and other requisites.

He said his ministry was taking measures aimed at removing red tape so that provincial and district officials could plan and make decisions instead of waiting for directives from Lusaka.

From now, field officers would go out mobilising people to grow more food so that each district was self-sufficient.

To ensure officers were mobile, the ministry has bought bicycles for extension officers and in addition motor cycles will be purchased for district officers to enable them reach the farming communities.

and clearing machinery to be distributed to all provinces.

The demand for cleared land was so high that the ministry was unable to cope.

### Importing

Mr Mukando said the Party and its Government had in the past three years spent millions of Kwacha on importing grain which could be grown locally.

Time had come for people to address themselves to food production. Efforts, he said, were also being made to ensure that officers in the Agricultural Department were allocated with sufficient fuel.

He emphasised on the need for officers at district level to be able to plan and make their own programmes to ensure efficiency.

Plans were also in the pipeline for the construction of silos throughout the country so that there was enough storage facilities to store food reserves.

He said the Party and its Government would like to see grain stored in the areas of production to cut down on transport costs.

Mr Mukando said producer prices for all the crops had been increased as an incentive to farmers.



## PROGRESS IN CLEARING LANDMINES FROM GWEMBE AIDS DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIAN security forces have made progress in removing landmines planted by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers in Gwembe district, area governor Mr Philemon Chipeso has said.

Mr Chipeso said in an interview that after landmines were removed from "many roads" there was now a sharp rise in fishing and tourism.

During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, development came to a standstill in the area because of the war which spilled into the district.

Local fishermen were now competing with Zimbabweans on Lake Kariba catching fish on a commercial scale, particularly kapenta which was planted shortly after independence.

Fishing centres had been established by Zambians and schools, colleges and other public institutions in Southern Province and other areas were being supplied with kapenta from the lake.

On tourism, the governor said a number of companies had applied for plots to put up motels, lodges and promote other forms of the industry.

He was satisfied with the development activities which he said had been made possible by the clearing of landmines.

"It is a relief that we can now move without much fear and strive to catch up with other areas of the country in development".

The governor confirmed that a cotton ginnery project moved from Monze to his area would be cited in Gwembe central near the boma.

Gwembe would also have another secondary school to be built at Maamba. The other one is Chipeso Secondary School.

Mr Chipeso said local people would meet 40 per cent of the cost of the school while the Government would take up the remaining 60 per cent.

ZANA reports: Six cattle died in a landmine explosion at Mulamfu village in Chief Simwatachela's area, Kalomo last week.

In announcing this yesterday Chief Simwatachela appealed to the Party and its Government to speed up the removal of landmines.

## COUNCIL BANS OFFICIALS FROM VISITING SA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] THE Salisbury City Council has barred three of its officials from visiting South Africa on technical study trips because such visits may seem to support apartheid.

The decision came after a long debate during the council meeting on Thursday and overturned three recommendations made by the general purposes committee.

Several committee members, including the chairman, Councillor Solomon Tawengwa, voted with the majority against their recommendation.

The matter arose when Councillor G. W. Mukaro questioned the proposal of the committee to send the deputy director of works on an inspection visit to South Africa to study modern methods of solid waste disposal.

He argued that the Government was discouraging contacts with South Africa and the council should follow this lead.

Other councillors said that while they appreciated much of Zimbabwe's and Salisbury's engineering equipment came from South Africa, a visit by a council official was different to a visit by a private businessman.

The council was told that the previous council had sought the advice of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobco.

The ruling that came back barred councillors from visiting South

Africa, but officials could attend meetings of their professional associations although they could not seek office unless the elections were open to men of all race groups.

Councillor Tawengwa said his committee had made sure the race of the official sent down was immaterial, otherwise their recommendation would have been different.

Alderman Iver Fitch said: "You cannot hate a system and ask that country to help you," he said.

When it came to the vote only seven councillors supported the recommendation. Only four councillors thought the highway and works engineer should go to Pretoria and none wanted the parking superintendent to attend a meeting.

# VIETNAM TO SET UP EMBASSY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam yesterday established diplomatic links at ambassadorial level.

The Foreign Minister, Dr Witnang Mangwende, speaking after the signing of the agreement in Salisbury, said the countries were committed to the abolition of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and the exploitation of man by man.

"We are both striving to eradicate apartheid and racism in South Africa and to achieving collective liberation in Namibia under United Nations Security Resolution 435.

"We shall strive for the implementation of the UN plan without any alteration, modification or prevarication," Dr Mangwende said.

He said the people of the two countries had suffered similar experiences but praised the courage and conviction of the people of Vietnam for

their struggle for independence.

"We also admire most of all Vietnam's realisation that the division of the Vietnamese people could never be their destiny.

"We have learnt through experience to have a high regard for the principles of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and I am confident that this act of establishing diplomatic relations is a manifestation of the desire of our two countries to develop friendly relations based on the principle of mutual respect," the minister said.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Mozambique, Mr Nguyen Ngoc Vu, and his counsellor have been in the country for more than a week thrashing out details of establishing diplomatic relations.

He said militant solidarity, friendship relations and co-operation between the two peoples dated back to the time of this country's struggle for national independence.

CSO: 4700/256

**BLAST DAMAGES FREEDOM ARCH**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] An explosion badly damaged Zimbabwe's Independence Arch about 10 km from Salisbury on the airport road early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said an explosive device containing at least 5 kg of TNT had been placed on one leg of the 8 m high and 8 m long concrete arch.

The blast removed about 2 m of one supporting pillar, leaving it leaning inwards and threatening to collapse.

Residents living nearby said that just after dawn they heard a loud blast which rattled windows over a wide area.

An airport employee had a narrow escape. Only seconds after Mr Harry Holdcroft passed under the arch at about 6.55 a. m., he heard a loud bang.

"I looked through my rear-view mirror and saw the Independence Arch about 100 m away disappear in a violent gust of explosive dust," he said.

Saying that he just kept going, Mr Holdcroft added he had been very lucky. There were no other cars in the vicinity of the blast at the time, except for one about 300 m ahead of Mr Holdcroft.

Mr Holdcroft said he alerted the police as soon as he got to the airport.

Explosives evidently placed at the foot of one of the upright support pillars blew about two metres of concrete from the structure but failed to collapse it.

No one was hurt in the blast, but police blocked the road and diverted traffic past the structure while CID forensic scientists gathered material from the site and Department of Works workers began mopping up operations.

The explosion left one of the heavy cross beams supported only by metal bars and the upright support on the other side.

The arch was erected to coincide with the first independence anniversary on April 18.

CSO: 4700/256

## ZIMBABWE

### ADB AID TO DEVELOPMENT PLEDGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The whole of Africa is determined to see Zimbabwe succeed in its post-independence path toward self-reliance, and prove South Africa wrong.

To help the country achieve this aim the African Development Bank will not stint in bringing the necessary resources to Zimbabwe, Mr. Siyanga Malumo, the ADB's head of information services, said yesterday.

"Africa is prepared to spare no effort to ensure that Zimbabwe succeeds, even if it means having to sacrifice projects elsewhere," said Mr Malumo.

The ADB also expects to achieve the objective of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference of reducing dependence upon South Africa.

Apart from \$210 million pledged in Maputo last November and \$50 million committed at Zimcord, Mr Malumo said, the bank was prepared to commit more financing to SADCC and Zimbabwe to bring about self-reliance.

"This is aimed at ensuring that the objective of Southern Africa to disengage itself from the uncomfortable position of having to rely upon South Africa is achieved," said Mr Malumo.

The ADB, owned by the 50 member states of the Organisation of African Unity, regarded Zimbabwe's performance so far as a miracle.

### Prove Wrong

"Hardly a year after independence you have proved wrong South Africa's argument that a black man cannot run an economy. This is something that we at the ADB believe we should do everything possible to help.

"We believe that the success of the economies of Southern Africa, and Zimbabwe in particular, will to a large extent not only prove South Africa wrong in withholding economic participation from blacks, but it will also go a long way towards achieving self-reliance in Africa," said Mr Malumo.

On aid and investment in Zimbabwe, he said that \$21.4 million of the \$50 million Zimcord pledge from the bank could be expected this year.



Projects earmarked for allocation include rural health centres and water supplies, telecommunications, education and manpower training.

"I must emphasise that Zimbabwe will get these facilities partly because she is the youngest member of the ADB, and partly because of her geopolitical position."

On ADB's role in Africa generally, he said that the bank's lending will be stepped up from the current level of \$1,1 billion to \$4,4 billion by mid-1982.

Among those 25 countries which are to inject funds are Brazil, Canada, most of the Scandinavian countries, Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Britain, the United Arab Emirates, USA, West Germany, France, Italy and Yugoslavia.

CSO: 4700/256

## TOP-LEVEL MEETING ON OIL PIPELINE HELD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] At a meeting in Beira yesterday ministers from Zimbabwe and Mozambique held further discussions on the future of the 288 km oil pipeline to Umtali.

Also present were Mr Robert Dunlop, a main board director of Lonrho Zimbabwe Ltd., who is responsible for the rehabilitation of the pipeline owned by the group.

Earlier this week a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport and Power in Salisbury denied a report in the BUSINESS HERALD that the meeting was [words indistinct].

But our Beira correspondent reports that Transport Minister Mr Josiah Chinamano and the Minister of Industry and Energy Dr Simba Makoni, met Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Transportation, Mr Alcantara dos Santos and the Minister of Finance, Mr Rui Baltazar.

### Transport

The ministers discussed transport problems between the two countries, especially the Beira-Umtali pipeline, due to re-open in December.

The Lonrho representatives met the Mozambican ministers after a visit to Mueda, 75 km along the pipeline from Beira.

Some 20 km of new pipe to replace part of the 40 km corroded stretch through the Pungwe Flats arrived in Beira on Thursday from Japan.

Although the question of replacing damaged sections of the pipeline were resolved long ago the subject of tariffs and royalties to be paid by Zimbabwe to Mozambique for pumping refined petroleum and diesel up to

Umtali has not been resolved.

Lonrho has reportedly assessed its charges at between \$20 and \$25 a tonne.

**GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO BUILD NO MORE SCHOOLS**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Excerpt] The Government will build no more schools in Zimbabwe's towns and cities and local government will probably have to take on the burden, Salisbury City Council has been told.

The council is sending a four-man delegation, including the Mayor, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, to see the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

In May, letters were sent to the Ministry of Education and Culture asking for details of the school building programmes in Glen View and Warren Park.

On June 1 the ministry wrote back to say all urban school development had been cut out of the public sector investment programme and a policy change was expected with local government taking increased responsibility for building schools.

In a report to the housing and community services committee the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, said clarification was needed about the council's role. The lack of prior knowledge of the reversal of Government policy meant no provision had been made for schools in the 1981/1982 capital estimates.

It was not known what, if any, capital the Government might set aside for local authorities and there was no mention of building standards and staffing responsibilities.

The director also advised that the lack of schooling in Warren Park was causing problems in moving families speedily into the new suburb.

The Government had already announced that its main capital efforts will be devoted to rural secondary education.

A Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman recently warned that the Government might no longer build new schools in urban areas.

For many years local government and other responsible authorities in the rural areas have had to build their own schools, although small capital grants have been available from central Government.

These grants were meant to supplement taxes and other sources of income to buy certain building materials, such as roofing, cement and window and door frames.

## MONEY FLOW AFFECTED BY PAY HIKES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] THE introduction of the minimum wage and new notes and coins has led to fluctuations in the amount of currency in circulation, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkomo, told the Senate.

Replying to questions raised during the debate on the Presidential speech, he said the introduction of the minimum wage meant that many more people had money to spend.

"Many of these people were not yet well-versed in the ways of a cash economy, and they, therefore, tended to keep cash resources rather than operate bank accounts. The amount spent varied from month-to-month and as the amount of currency in circulation varied."

The increase of new notes and coins resulted in two money issues circulating side by side, he said.

Withdrawals from building societies and the P.O.S.B. (Post Office Savings Bank), said the minister, tended to peak at month-ends when workers withdrew funds to cash for their needs.

Replying to Senator Jack Muxelli about foreign investment repatriation, the minister said: "No foreign investor would invest in the future development of Zimbabwe if he was deterred from repatriation of that investment when he so desired."

"All new-venture capital invested in this country, irrespective of source, and which had been transferred to through normal

banking channels, may be freely repatriated after a period of two years subject only to the relevant amount being reduced of any income that may have been remitted in the two-year period."

He said any amounts in excess of the remittable

portion, including any profit on realisation, may be transferred by means of the Government's 4 percent bond procedure over six years.

The minister said he imposed restrictions on the ordinary remittance of dividends and branch profits to non-residents to protect Zimbabwe's balance of payments position.

The Government fully accepted and endorsed the principle of remittability, he added.

# MINISTER URGES CONTROL OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Although Zimbabwe is endowed with a wide variety of minerals, Government control is necessary in this area because of the exhaustible nature of the mineral wealth, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maruice Nyagumbo, told the Senate on Thursday.

Mr Nyagumbo was replying to questions raised during the Presidential Speech debate.

He said Senator Paul Savage had drawn his attention to the vital contribution which the mining industry made to the national economy as an earner of foreign currency and a major employer of labour and also to its achievements by creating growth points in the remote areas.

But Mr Savage had, however, expressed reservations about the wisdom of the proposed establishment of a minerals, metals and gemstones marketing corporation and had suggested that the scheme, if mishandled, could have disastrous results and could even deter potential investment in the mining industry.

Admitting that Senator Savage's observations on the contribution of the mining industry to Zimbabwe's economy were correct, Mr Nyagumbo said. "That is precisely why the development of a logical minerals policy and rational mineral resources management is essential.

"The Government feels there is need to re-examine existing policies in the light of the need to improve the mining investment climate, and in the light of better resources utilisation and the realisation that, with some form of Government control, long-term goals become much more significant than short-term ones.

"Furthermore, Government control is necessary in this area of natural resources because of the exhaustible nature of mineral wealth.

"Senators may or may not be aware of the fact that at present the marketing of all minerals--except gold--is entirely in the hands of private enterprise. Most of the large mining organisations form part of the holding or interests of international groups who determine all matters relating to employment, inflation, pricing and basic economic considerations which affect the citizens of this country.

"In the main, therefore, the production and disposal of minerals is not within Government control.



"This situation is totally unacceptable in our new social order," he said.

"The Government continues to welcome the role played by private enterprises in the mining industry and will continue to welcome private investment in exploration and mining. The Government has recently granted exploration rights to two new companies over wide areas of the country and a third is still under consideration.

"However, the Government remains keen to ensure that the mining industry as a whole is operated within the framework of the overall economic and social goals of the country.

"In seeking to establish a central minerals, metals and gemstones marketing corporation, the Government is desirous to ensure that the country's minerals are utilised in the national interest and no longer solely in the private or foreign interest.

"In encouraging the accelerated development of the mining industry, I must also ensure that the country gets the best returned value by taking advantage of the best market for its minerals, metals and gemstones," said Mr Nyagumbo.

The minister assured the Senate that it was not the Government's intention to disrupt the mining industry or to scare away potential investors.

He said: "It's Government's objective to provide greater security for mining investment through the proposed marketing corporation.

"In discharging its obligation, the proposed marketing corporation will always welcome constructive advice from the producers. We are in touch with the Chamber of Mines and they have assured us of their cooperation."

Commenting on Senator Savage's suggestion that the Government subsidise wages, the minister said: "For decades companies have made astronomical profits through the exploitation of cheap labour.

"To them the wages, working and social conditions of their labour force have meant nothing as long as their companies made profits.

"Now that the Government is trying to ease the suffering of the labour force, the mining industry reacts by threatening closures and cut-backs.

"We are aware they can afford to do this because they can continue to live on the huge profits they have made. They are not at all willing to share their profits with those who have made the realisation of them possible."

The Government will not waver in its declared policy of easing the lot of the labour force.

The spate of closures and cut-backs on production are intended to force the Government to maintain some of the very evils that led to the war of liberation--mainly maintenance of the status quo.

"The Government will not invoke the provisions of the Gold Mining (Financial Assistance) Act in order to subsidise the payment of the minimum wage," he said.

Answering a question over the recent retirement and resignation of a number of skilled personnel from his ministry, Mr Nyagumbo said that while he agreed that the loss of skilled personnel was regrettable, he said the situation was not critical and that his ministry would try to provide the industry with a full service.

On the question of smuggling and the acquisition and disposal of emeralds in the Belingwe area, Mr Nyagumbo said he was happy with the manner in which the police were handling the problem.

CSO: 4700/256

BARCLAYS RAILWAY LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Bulawayo. Representatives of the National Railways of Zimbabwe and Barclays yesterday signed a \$38 million loan agreement towards the electrification of the Salisbury-Owelo link.

Deputy general manager of the railways Mr Clem Viljoen and the export credits manager of Barclays Bank International, Mr Ian Simpson, signed the agreement at the NRZ headquarters in Bulawayo.

It has taken seven months for the mechanics of the loan to be worked out and prepared, a surprisingly short time considering the complexity of the agreement, Mr Simpson said.

The money was raised by the Barclays group and includes financial backing from two smaller banks. It will be used in the actual electrification of the line and pay for electric contact wires, poles, overhead systems and signalling systems.

The British Government is to back the loan under its export credits guarantee department. All equipment purchased with this particular loan will be from British companies, including Balfour Beatty, GEC and Westinghouse signals.

Mr Viljoen said many contractors had been awaiting the signing of the agreement and everyone was happy that it had now taken place and work could proceed.

Mr Simpson flew out from London, and will continue to visit Zimbabwe while supervising the loan agreement.

The money has been lent directly to the railways and will be repayable over 12 years at a fixed interest rate of 7,75 percent.

CSO: 4700/256

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC EMBARGO REPORTED

## Fuel Crisis

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 6, 7

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

NATIONAL Railways of Zimbabwe has imposed restrictions on the loading of goods by rail within and from outside Zimbabwe.

An NRE statement said yesterday a loading of traffic within South Africa for Zimbabwe and Botswana was embargoed.

The exceptions are port traffic from overseas, petrol, oil, lubricants and explosives.

Loading of rail traffic within Zimbabwe for local destinations has also been restricted until further notice.

The statement said the action had been taken as a result of a large number of wagons that had accumulated within South Africa waiting to be accepted into Zimbabwe and Botswana and "an exceptionally large accumulation of traffic within Zimbabwe".

Due to the demand which exceeded the movement capacity of the NRE it was necessary to adopt stringent measures to relieve the congestion, increase the availability of wagons and thus enable the loading to be resumed, the statement said.

It was hoped the embargo would restore traffic to "an acceptable level within three weeks", the

statement said, adding that the situation would be reviewed on a daily basis.

For local rail traffic it was hoped a satisfactory level of traffic would be achieved by the end of the week. Outgoing traffic was exempt from the embargo.

The statement appealed to importers to make greater use of Maputo pointing out that the route was not fully utilised in the import direction.

"It is necessary to appeal to all users to release wagons as quickly as possible even to the extent of working outside normal hours."

"In this connection all users are asked to establish the closest possible liaison with local station masters in order to ensure that clearing services are available for the expeditious movement of released wagons," the statement said.

In Salisbury a spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce told

News in a telephone interview that the country's diesel supply had improved in the last week, but "not nearly as fast as we would like".

Mr Charles Strickland, deputy secretary for the ministry, said the improvement was not enough to relax the quota system, which restricts outlets to 80 percent of their average monthly supplies.

The quota system would have to stay as it was until the national supply level was "considerably better".

Mr Strickland said: "Oil companies are having to say 'sorry, no more' until the beginning of August".

The supply is still not good, but how long it will take to improve I don't know."

The reason for the shortage was railway congestion here and in South Africa he said.

Mr Bill Long, general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, told News that there was "too much transport" delivering grain to the GMB's depots.

"We have been breaking our necks and our backs because we are taking it in too quickly."

"At Gwelo you will see a queue of trucks half a mile, half a kilometre long waiting to deliver. Half the amount of transport could deliver the same quantity of grain," he said.

At Harare, vehicles were standing up to about three hours, waiting to offload supplies.

"They are waiting their time," he said.

The GMB was taking in over 125 000 tonnes a week, he said. "This is too much and it will probably go higher".

[Editorial: "ADB Assurances"]

OTHER reasons have been advanced for the embargo of most rail traffic from South Africa by the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Hard evidence of "dirty tricks" by the South Africans is difficult to come by just yet. But it would be a very naive Zimbabwean who would believe that all is as it seems on the surface.

When they withdrew the 25 locomotives loaned to NRE earlier in the year, the South Africans gave bland reasons for their action. We were not fooled; the action smacked of blackmail.

It is logical for the South Africans to want Zimbabwe to continue to rely on their ports and their railway system. Politically and economically, from their point of view, it makes good sense.

For that reason, the very mention of the SADCC must cause much gnashing of teeth in Pretoria. The success of the SADCC would not be a total disaster for the regime, but it would prove that the racists are not, as they have hitherto claimed to be, economically invincible.

Now the statement of an African Development Bank spokesman in Salisbury yesterday was received in Pretoria as a matter of speculation. But his firm assurances of aid to Zimbabwe in its struggle to disengage from South Africa could not have caused P. W. Botha to reach for a celebratory drink.

The ADB is prepared to help Zimbabwe financially, even if this means sacrificing other projects on the continent. This is indeed a heartening statement and we in Zimbabwe can only applaud it with humility.

What it means is that Africa is looking to us to set an example for the rest of the continent: if we can succeed in our quest for economic independence from South Africa we will have shown that that regime is a paper tiger.

It won't be easy, given our historical economic ties with the regime. But with the help of the ADB and the other countries of the SADCC, the chances of success are enormous.



## Effects on Roadwork, Forestry

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 7

[text] Industrial and agricultural operations in Manicaland are seriously threatened by the diesel shortage.

In Umtali, major roadworks involving heavy machinery have been stopped, while forestry operations on estates throughout the province have been curtailed, and in some cases, halted.

A spokesman for Border Timbers said 20 large trucks had been lying idle for two days, and timber had not been arriving from company sawmills for the same period.

"In Melsetter we have been able to keep going up to now. If we do not get fuel this week it will mean that we will have to stop completely. Sheba Estate (north of Penhalonga) was out completely on Thursday.

"One of the most worrying factors is that our fire tenders are all on diesel. We have reserves for this, but if these go below a certain level the position will be critical," he said.

"At the end of this week, if we don't get supplies, we may have 3 000 people standing around doing nothing."

Forestry operations of Umtali Board and Paper Mills were also affected by the diesel situation, a company spokesman said. "On Wednesday morning we had 2 000 litres, which is two days' requirement for bringing in pulpwood. We got another 400 litres at lunchtime, but it is still worrying. We had one week's supply on Wednesday."

The company had stopped using equipment like bulldozers in forestry operations and the diesel was being used for carrying pulpwood and labour. Although delivery of products to Salisbury was done by commercial hauliers, the overall situation was "very worrying".

The City Engineer, Mr Bob Guthrie, said yesterday morning that major roadwork had been stopped in Umtali, but other services had not been affected. Although the fuel was arriving in "drips and drabs", oil companies could give no forward planning on stocks.

CSO: 4700/256

## BRIEFS

**INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING**--The Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Maipa, told about 20 mechanical and electrical instructor graduates yesterday that their role will be vital in implementing results of the National Manpower Survey. He was addressing the graduates in Salisbury at the end of their three-month training course organised by the ministry and run with the assistance of instructors from the German Foundation of International Development. Dr Richard Ellerkmann, the West German ambassador to Zimbabwe, donated equipment valued at more than \$10 000 to the ministry for training mechanical and electrical instructors. Mr Maipa said the instructors would constitute the main cadre of trainers in assisting the implementation of Government training policy in all sectors of industry. The aim of the course was to train industrial instructors and technical teachers to man technical colleges and regional and rural skill centres. He thanked Bonn for donating kits which had been used in the training and said the gesture was an indication of the commitment of that country to assist in the development and reconstruction of Zimbabwe. Dr Ellerkmann announced that his country had granted scholarships to more than 500 Zimbabweans undertaking vocational and technical training in West Germany. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 3]

**ARMY INTEGRATION**--Progress in the national army integration process has been quite staggering, the Chief of General Staff of the British Army, General Sir Edwin Bramall, said yesterday. Speaking at a Press conference in Salisbury last night, General Bramall said: "I am very pleased and impressed with what I have seen. The British military training team has shown enthusiasm and dedication." He added that he believed the foundation had been laid and before long Zimbabwe would have a unified national army. Asked about future plans, General Bramall said the British forces still had a role to play in the foreseeable future. Once integration was over there was officer, logistic and staff training to be done. The structure of the training team would change and he foresaw about a 40 percent cut-back in staff after amalgamation. Emphasis would be on creating sufficient expertise in the army. General Bramall said: "There will have to be a steady demobilisation of the Zimbabwe National Army until a more realistic figure is reached." Asked about the possibility of other countries becoming involved in training the army he said: "This will not have any effect on the training team. There have been no indications from your Prime Minister that he sees our role any differently." General Bramall leaves for Britain tomorrow night after a three-day visit to this country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 3]

NEW PARTY--A new political party--the Zimbabwe Progressive Party--will be launched by Mr Kingdom Sithole in Salisbury on Tuesday. Mr Sithole, who was recently relieved of his post as publicity secretary of the National Front of Zimbabwe, said the party's formation did not mark a split within the NFZ. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 7]

MAIZE TRANSPORT PROBLEM--Lack of transport is holding back the delivery of about 300 000 bags of maize in Mrewa to the local Grain Marketing Board depot, Senator Agrippa Makunde said yesterday. The Senator expressed concern at the waste of manpower saying farmers were spending most of their time guarding the harvest against destruction by livestock instead of doing other work. The transport situation, he said, was critical in Mangwende, Uzumba, Maramba and Pfungwe communal farming areas, plus the Chihota small-scale commercial farming area. He said local small-time hauliers were battling to move the crop, but some farmers had not had their first harvest moved to date. Failure to get big transport operators into the area now would mean that maize would still be awaiting delivery as late as October. "The farmers are anxious to get their crops moved so that they can get money to plan for the next season in time," Senator Makunde said. "For some farmers this season is the first time they have produced a surplus to market through the GMB, but they are now confronted with a problem which may force them to reduce maize hectarages." The Senator also appealed to banks which closed their branches in Mrewa to seriously think of reopening them as civil servants were having problems cashing their cheques. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 7]

SELUKWE STRIKE--About 700 striking miners at Selukwe Peak Mine were back at work yesterday. The breakthrough in the negotiations came on Thursday afternoon when officials from the Ministry of Labour secured the reinstatement of Mr Dayton Mteya, whom management had alleged to have broken security regulations. He has now been transferred to Lalapanzi. Trouble at the mine started late in May when workers were informed that as from the end of the month they would have to start paying rent. The rents were set at \$15,75 for a two-roomed house, and \$31,50 for a four-roomed house. Workers viewed the rents as excessive for what one committee member described as "nothing but dilapidated mud houses". Another grievance was the treatment by senior white staff at the mine, whom they accused of being racists. Although the workers have gone back to work, negotiations are continuing on other grievances, a chairman of the workers committee said yesterday.--ZIS. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 3]

DEMOBILIZATION COSTS--The demobilisation directorate will allow personnel of the Zimbabwe National Army and former ZANLA and ZIPRA forces to gain productive employment and be absorbed into the economy, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, said in the Senate. In his reply to questions raised during the debate on the President's Speech, he said the directorate was a scheme of "inducement and rehabilitation". Men and women would be paid \$185 a month over a two-year period. They should be allowed to "stand on their own feet in business" and be absorbed into the economy, he added. He said the total cost of the scheme was hard to pinpoint as it depended on the number of personnel that came forward. He believed it would come close to \$116 million. The Deputy Minister said the Government placed a high priority on social services and hoped to encourage people to participate in improving their lot. All elderly people were entitled to apply for assistance, but the ministry was only able to meet a part of the need, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 7]

PASSING-OUT PARADE--More than 3 000 national army recruits applied to do technical training courses by the end of last year, the director of the Army Services Corps, Colonel Allan Rodgers, said yesterday. At a passing-out parade of 52 national army recruits at Inkomo Barracks, about 40 km west of Salisbury, Colonel Rodgers said: "The army cannot function unless its technical equipment is maintained at a very high standard. This is the task of future apprentices." Several of the new recruits will attend training courses at the Salisbury Polytechnic and technical schools later this year. To those about to join the infantry ranks of the national army, Colonel Rodgers said they were the army--everyone else was their support. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 81 p 4]

RAIL EMBARGO ON SOUTH AFRICA--A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe has announced rail embargos affecting the movement of goods between this country and South Africa. The spokesman said this is with immediate effect and has asked the South African railways to comply with the new measures. He said restrictions are being imposed as a result of the large number of [word indistinct] within South Africa waiting to be accepted in Zimbabwe and also exceptionally large accumulated traffic. The restrictions are loading of rail traffic within South Africa for Zimbabwe, and Botswana is embargoed with the exception of port traffic from overseas, petrol, oil, lubricants and explosives. It is hoped that this measure will restore traffic to an acceptable level within a period of approximately 3 weeks, but this will be reviewed on daily basis. Loading of rail traffic within Zimbabwe for local destinations is embargoed until further notice, but it is hoped that a satisfactory level of traffic will be achieved by the end of 1 week. Colliery traffic will be exempted from this embargo. Importers have been advised to utilize facilities at the port of Maputo because this route is at present not fully utilized. All users of wagons have been called on to release them as quickly as possible, even to an extent of working overtime. [Text] [CA250925 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 81]

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